The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

The two latest moves on the political chess-board in France: The Pope telegraphs to his Bishops to help the Count de Chambord all they can; and the Count, on his own part, evacuates the City of Antwerp and the kingdom of Belgium, retiring to a town, not far off, in the Netherlands. This last movement may have been in compliance with a request from the Chief of Police of Antwerp, whose bailiwick had come to be a good deal disturbed in its peace and order by the presence of so many ex-monarchs and their followers.

Joachim Geist, the brute who killed his wife because she did not get breakfast in season, and killed her by scalding her externally and internally, was found guilty by the jury, and by them awarded a penalty of seven years in jail. It seems, like the notorious Zeigenmeyer case, to be one where the slightest tinge of doubt as to the guilt of the defendant is made to militate in his favor in making up the sentence after he had been decided to be guilty; which is a curious, only a slight variation upon the verdict that we read of,—"Not guilty; but we recommend him not to do it again."

Let it be recorded that heathen Japan has shown Chicago a splendid specimen of what we are accustomed to call by the name of Christian charity. The Ambassadors who have been visiting this city sent to Mayor Medill, last evening, $5,000 for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire. It was a purely voluntary gift; and most generous. Probably, the money value of all the bibles and tracts the good people of Chicago have ever sent to benighted Japan has been returned at the hands of those heathen princes, to purchase bread and fuel for our own poor.

Prince Bismarck made a remarkable speech in the Prussian Landtag, a few weeks since, the text of which has just arrived. It was in response to a demand from Herr Windhorst, of Hanover, for a due proportion of Roman Catholics among the Cabinet Ministers; and the Prince took occasion to give the politico-religious sticklers his opinion of them. He told them plainly that he could not make up his Cabinet or his Departments according to any religious test; but that, if he were to make such a discrimination, it would be likely to tell against the Catholics, or at least the political Catholics, for reasons which he mentions. Herr Bismarck denounces as a "monstrous phenomenon" the existence of a specially religious party in a political assembly, and laments the indisposition on the part of the clerical party in Germany to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." Finally, says the doughty Prime Minister, we must have no special State religion in this country; in which determination, and his efforts to counteract all attempts at mixing religion and politics, though not in the persecution of any particular denomination, Herr Bismarck will have the hearty sympathy of all friends of religious equality and pure government everywhere.

The news from Washington is interesting. In the Senate, the same old wrangle over the main question of the present Congress,—President-making,—continued yesterday, and was participated in by Messrs. Wright, West, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, and others. Mr. Schurz spoke some very plain words in answer to the suggestion, so often bandied by caucus Republicans, that he must now seek refuge in the Democratic party. He told them he was not going to any such place, and gave them notice that they would have a Presidential candidate,—"as good a Republican as any on this floor,"—to vote for next fall, and that it wouldn't be General Grant. This arms-sale debate has not yet culminated; but a vote is expected to be reached to-day, after a summing up by Senator Sumner.

The Chicago Committee were again before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, and did good service in behalf of the Relief bill. Senator Ferry essayed a speech, but was cut at the little end of the horn" most obviously; while Chandler merely gnashed his teeth in reply to the convincing arguments of Messrs. Ogden, Potter Palmer, and others. The best thing was a prompt acceptance of Senator Ferry's proposition to furnish all the lumber he could make this year at $17 per thousand in Chicago. "We will take fifty million at that price, if you will bind yourself to furnish it," they said,—whereupon the Michigander promptly and unequivocally backed out.

Some important extracts from the English case in the dispute with the United States before the Geneva Tribunal, are published in our telegraphic columns. Upon reading this ingenious document, it becomes quite easy to understand the poignancy of the British feeling of disappointment and disgust on receipt of the American case. Our cousins had figured the matter down to a point where, if their premises were allowed, it became utterly absurd for the United States to think of receiving indemnity for the damage done by the Anglo-Rebel privateers. In the first place, the British Government didn't know anything about the fitting-up of those vessels; they had no armament; they were fitted out by cunning and clandestine means;" and, in fact, were controlled by persons whom the United States Government admits to have been American citizens (though it does appear that the British authorities considered them so during the war, however much they may be interested to make them out so now). Added to these comes the climacteric argument (which ought at least to provoke an article in the Galaxy from Gideon Welles), that the United States Government evinced extraordinary tardiness in employing the naval forces" to capture the cunning and clandestine" cruisers; and that, "if ordinary activity were exercised to capture or intercept these vessels, the losses of which the United States complains would have been, in great part, averted." This proposition John Bull considers as plain as the nose on an Arbitrator's face; and, having reached this climax of convincing logic, to be let down to the contemplation of Brother Jonathan's brassy bill for a French billion or two of dollars for "indirect damages" must have produced a shock whose force we can now only begin to appreciate.

The British Empire, from Ireland to Australia, was in a blaze of holiday glory yesterday, on account of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his fever, a month or two ago. The focus of all this patriotic thanksgiving was, of course, in London. There, at St. Paul's Church, the precious Prince himself, along with his royal mother, participated in the ceremonies. The vast edifice was crowded to its full capacity,—15,000,—with favored spectators, or worshippers; and, from the accounts, it is evident that, if admission could have been obtained, the whole population of Great Britain,—Sir Charles Dilke himself excepted, perhaps,—would have mustered beneath the dome of Wrenn, and joined in the grand demonstration. The Archbishop of Canterbury came out with a state sermon for the occasion, and, we suppose, Mr. Tennyson's Pegasus was harnessed up for the day also, though no note is made of that by the telegraph. As the procession wended its way to Buckingham Palace, the crowds, sent up in the narrow streets of London, paid fabulous sums for front windows and other points of vantage, and rent the air with their salvos. The streets were decorated with flowers by day, and with festoons of lanterns by night. On the whole, the Prince must have seen enough to cause him to feel rather glad than otherwise that he got well at Sandringham, instead of earning the thousand beautiful obituaries which were got ready for him on that occasion. The Government, on its part, will doubtless feel gratified by the success of this thanksgiving demonstration, in all its recent efforts, some of them quite apparent, to "work up" a stronger expression of loyal enthusiasm in the British public than it has lately been disposed to yield.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 204.

WASHINGTON.

Further Hearing of the Chicago Delegation Before the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Ferry Produces Anonymous Letters from Chicago in Opposition to the Bill.

Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the Sumner Arms Resolution.

Mr. Schurz Speaks His Mind On the Presidential Question.

A Supplementary Apportionment Bill to be Reported to the House.

Substance of the Commerce Bill Agreed Upon by the House Commerce Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Governor Palmer telegraphed here to-day, from Springfield, that he had expressed the unanimous sentiment of the people of Illinois in urging the speedy passage of the Chicago Relief bill, and desired the Chicago delegation, now here, to make this statement on his behalf to the Senate Finance Committee. Senators Ferry and Chandler appeared before the Finance Committee to-day, on behalf of the opponents to the Chicago Relief bill. Before proceeding with his argument, Mr. Ferry introduced a man named Holbrook, whom, he stated, was largely interested in the lumber business in Chicago, although a resident of Michigan. Holbrook, it seems, was brought forward to show that lumber could now be bought in Chicago for $17 per m; that in no possible event could it go above these figures. Both Potter Palmer and J. Y. Scammon denied this statement, asserting that they had already contracted for large amounts at rates much above these figures. At this point Ferry attempted to bolster up Holbrook's assertion by declaring that he would furnish Chicago all the lumber necessary at these figures. Offers were promptly made by the Chicago delegation on the spot to take fifty million feet at these rates, but Ferry would not bind himself. Ferry spoke for about half an hour. He attempted no argument on the merits of the bill, but simply labored to defend himself from the charge of being unfriendly to Chicago. As part of his remarks, he read a copy of portions of the celebrated Wirt Dexter letter, the original of which had been withdrawn by the author, according to his own confession. His excuse for reading a copy of the letter was, that it had already done Dexter as much injury as possible, and he would, therefore, use it. He subsequently refused, however, to give it out for publication. The letter was long and elaborate, and gave marks of careful preparation. Before he had entered upon its contents, the delegation asked if the letter had not been withdrawn, to which Ferry replied in the affirmative, and then proceeded to read as much thereof as he thought pertinent. The contents of Dexter's letter, which he disclosed, were that it was all a misapprehension that the prices of lumber would rule high because of the fire; increased demand would only increase the supply, and there was not a shadow of danger that Chicago would be made to suffer from this course. The letter went on to say that in many cases the bill would operate unfairly, and it would be much better for Chicago if no measure of the kind should pass. Ferry also proceeded to read other letters from parties in Chicago, but in each instance refused to delare the author thereof, on the ground that such disclosure would tend to make them unpopular in Chicago and would ruin them in their business. The delegation here asked if these letters, where names were not used, were of any more value than an anonymous communication, and if the fact that parties signing them would not allow their names to be used was not significant of the unanimity of public sentiment in Chicago in behalf of the bill. Ferry, it may be observed, did not undertake to answer any of these suggestions. Chandler appeared to be too angry to even talk sensibly. His argument was simply that, if the Relief bill passed, then hereafter he should vote for relieving every man in the country whose house might burn down. He admitted, outside of the Committee-room, after the conference closed, that his side had been damaged more by this day's work than since the matter had been up. The Chicago delegation will have another hearing before the Committee to-morrow, the latter granting them one hour in which to conclude their arguments. Messrs. Hoyne, Fuller, and Governor Oglesby are entrusted with this duty. They will endeavor not so much to reply to Messrs. Chandler and Ferry, as to assure the Committee that nothing less than the measure of relief granted to Portland will satisfy Chicago, and that it is too late in the history of the legislation of Congress to interpose their constitutional scruples or fears of fraud, as reasons for denying the relief asked. It is hoped to get a report from the Committee to-morrow, but that is not certain. It is not doubted but that Logan's original bill will be agreed upon, but three members of Committee seem to particularly favor a bill which shall specify articles to be imported, and these are Sherman, Scott, and Morrill. Their object is to get oil, marble, iron, and glass, respectively, excluded, so that the interests of their constituents shall not be affected, and then their opposition to the bill ceases. As near as can be ascertained, Messrs. Bayard, Ames, Wright, and Fenton, of the Committee, will vote in favor of reporting Logan's bill. Thomas B. Bryan, formerly of Chicago, and now a resident here, will also address the Committee to-morrow. His views on the question are singulary clear. Beginning with the Portland precedent, he will show the extent of the calamity in the Western city so far as language can. As to the Portland bill, he challenges any one to show that it worked disadvantageously to the Government or that frauds were committed under it. He argues that the relief asked is in accordance with the protective theories which now prevail, and that, when a great city like Chicago is overwhelmed by so great a calamity, the prompt succor of the Government in the manner proposed so tends to encourage the rebuilding and to accelerate the growth of the city, that in the end, through increased revenues, the Government is more than compensated for any temporary remission of duties. As to the bill itself, he will show that, by incorporating the drawback system in its provisions, the door is effectually closed against fraud, as the duty is required to be paid in all instances, and refunding will be allowed only upon sufficient proof that the materials upon which rebate is asked are actually employed in building within the prescribed limits, both of space and time. It will be shown that, whatever measure of relief be granted, the work of rebuilding must necessarily be carried on under the most adverse circumstances, as the demand for material will be so great that prices cannot but necessarily rule high, so that all who have products to sell can always obtain more than the usual prices, and will only be prevented by the bill from practising extortion. Those Senators who are determined to vote against the measure in any shape, say that it will open the doors for fraud and corruption, and that that no possible foresight can prevent the Treasury from being swindled out of untold millions. This argument is put forward in company with the plea that the bill is unconstitutional and contrary to the legislative practices of the country. When all other means have failed, it has been discovered that these statements have a powerful influence in certain quarters. To offset this effect, it has not heretofore been enough that the Portland bill has been cited, upon which basis the Chicago bill was formed, and rebates in a hundred different papers allowed, year after year, adverted to, such as bounties to fishermen, rebates to machinery imported for manufacturing purposes, and also drawbacks to whiskey manufactured for importation. Both the Senate Finance Committee and Senators individually have stubbornly urged the possible frauds to be committed through operations of the bill, and the impossibility of tracing articles imported under the bill in such a way as to protect the Treasury Department from imposition. To meet these objections in the most forcible and conclusive manner, Logan has been working for some time to accumulate official statistics. He obtained from Secretary Boutwell data going to show that, under the Portland bill, the Treasury Department had no difficulty in protecting itself, and the Department had established a regular system in all cases where rebate was allowed, which amply operated to secure to the Treasury its lawful revenues. These documents Logan placed in his desk on Monday, with the intent of having them first used by the Chicago delegation before the Finance Committee and subsequently put them forth in debate upon the Committee's report. He finds to-day that these documents have all been abstracted from his desk, and that not even a trace of them can be found. Who took them, and for what purpose can only be a matter of inference.

OHIO ELECTION CASE.

Representative Campbell, of Ohio, has made a formal answer to the case filed against him before the Committee on Elections in the Schenck contest by Mr. Kumler. The Committee were not very much impressed with Kumler's documents, and it is certain that if any action is deemed advisable it will be limited to taking evidence concerning the alleged ballot-box stuffing, but will be so extended as to cover all questions on either side.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Senate Judiciary, has reported an amendment to the Legislative bill appropriating $50,000 to enable the President of the United States to perfect and put in force such rules regulating Civil Service as may from time to time be adopted by him.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

The House to-day struck out the appropriation of $105,000 to finish the Chicago Marine Hospital. Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike it out, for the purpose of calling attention to the custom of coming into Congress, each year, with an appropriation to complete public buildings, although each year failed to secure such completion. When he had finished, Mr. Garfield objected to the withdrawal of the amendment, and demanded a vote; whereupon the House struck out the amendment.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Elections are preparing two reports on the North Carolina contested election case. The majority report will be signed by all the members of the Committee, except Messrs. Carpenter and Rice. It excludes Abbott from his seat on Constitutional grounds, and argues that the English precedent where minority candidates have been given seats, proceeds upon an entirely different theory of Government from our own, where everything originates from the people, and not from the Crown. The large Republican lobby from North Carolina, which has been here for some time working in Abbott's behalf, start for home to-night, satisfied that Abbott will be admitted. The question as to Ransom's admission, lately elected to this vacancy, still remains over. His credentials have been referred to the Committee, and will not be reported upon until after Abbott's case is disposed of.

HEALTH OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Senator Davis has so far recovered that he expects to leave for Kentucky to-morrow.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report in favor of the Supplemental Apportionment bill, giving one additional member to each of the following States: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida.

[To the Associated Press.]

CHARGE AGAINST REPRESENTATIVE PROSSER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Among the first cases to be presented to the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court next week, will be information against M. F. Prosser, charging him with having received moneys for prosecuting a claim before the Quartermaster's Department while a Representative in Congress.

HOUSE COMMERCE BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed to Representative Shellabarger's bill, with amendments. This bill was founded on the bill heretofore recommended to the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. In its amended form the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Interior are to constitute a Board of Commerce. They are authorized to contract for a line from New York to England and the continent of Europe, another from some other point of the Atlantic coast to Europe, a line from New York to Mexico, a line from San Francisco to Australia and other East India Islands, and one from New Orleans to Mexican ports, and to pay $6 per ton per annum for five years to an extent not exceeding 500,000 tons, 100,000 the first year, 50,000 to be distributed to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 25,000 to the Pacific, and 25,000 to the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and great lakes for iron ships of American construction, eight dollars per ton for ships over 400 tons burden, and six dollars per ton for wooden ships over 250 tons burden. The bill authorizes the Commissioners to allow the same tonnage bounty to lines already subsidized, which include lines from New York to Brazil, and from San Francisco to China. The bill also includes a line from New Orleans to Brazil as introduced by Representative Sheldon. The Committee consented for Representative Lynch to offer an amendment in the House providing that imported materials used for the construction of ships shall be free from duty, or where American material is used an amount equal to the duty shall be allowed. The Committee will be called next week, when the bill will be reported. In five years the cost to the Government would be $25,000,000, provided iron ships shall be constructed to the extent of 500,000. The allowance to wooden vessels would be additional.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day. The reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville is not yet completed, though the points are agreed on. The American statement of the case will not be altered, as by the treaty full provision is made for the amicable adjustment of all differences through the Tribunal of Arbitrators, both parties having pledged themselves to accept their verdict as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all claims.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Representative Wheeler to-day introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad. It provides a longer time for the completion of the west end of the road, and authorizes the issue of consolidated bonds of this road and the roads which it absorbs, namely the Southern Pacific and Memphis & El Paso.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill for the relief of Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, was passed.

FREE PICTURES.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was passed authorizing the free importation of photographs, paintings, and statuary for the Cleveland exhibition.

CONKLING'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution requesting information from the President as to persons recommended to office from New York, Illinois, Nebraska, and South Carolina.

Mr. FERRY spoke in opposition to the resolution, which went over.

THE ARMS SALE DEBATE.

Debate was then resumed on the resolution as to sales of arms to the French, Mr. Wright, of Iowa, having the floor. Passing to the pending resolution, he said: Whatever others might do, he would not vote for it, with or without the preamble, because the discussion had shown beyond all question that there was no warrant whatever for an investigation. He believed it had been demonstrated beyond all doubt that there was absolutely nothing to throw the least suspicion on the nation or its officials. This was an era of investigation, and he would always vote for a proper investigations for legitimate purposes, but he would not vote for this investigation because he believed it was neither for the interests of the country at large, nor for the protection of the rights of any of the citizens of this country. In its main purpose this measure would certainly fail, for the people had already decided that General Grant should accept the Executive chair for another term.

Mr. WEST followed, taking similar grounds. Referring to the Missouri Liberal Republican platform, he said that the most that could be said of the resolutions composing it was that they were not inconsistent with Republican principles, and therefore there was no reason why any Republican should leave his party for the sake of them.

Mr. SCHURZ said he wished to say a few words in reply to Mr. Frelinghuysen's remarks of yesterday. That Senator had said that if this was not a violation of the neutrality laws it was nothing, and had seemed to imply that he (Schurz) and Sumner had been engaged trying to make up a case for Germany.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had not impugned the motives of the Senators, he had merely spoken of the effects of their acts. He would not say that the Senator, but he would say that the measure, was unpatriotic.

Mr. SCHURZ said he was glad to see that the Senator did not mean to impute to himself or Mr. Sumner any designs, sympathies, or interests that were not purely American. Mr. Schurz then contended that the resolution was not meant for Germany. The case as it stood was emphatically our business, and not Germany's. As to our relations with foreign powers, the only way mischief could come out of this matter was by wantonly undertaking to defend a false position, and if any of our officials have been wantonly betrayed into such position it was our manifest interest to disavow their action, and to make a stand that we could honorably and safely defend.

At this point Mr. Schurz gave notice that he would move to amend the resolution so as to direct the Committee to inquire also whether breech-loaders and other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders were sold in such quantities as to seriously impair the defensive capacity of the country.

The discussion then drifted into the New York General Order business, and was debated at length by Messrs. SCHURZ, HARLAN, and SHERMAN.

Mr. SCHURZ finally said: It has been said that I am on the point of going over to the Democrats. Let me set at rest the souls of those who made that suggestion. I shall not go over to the Democrats. I have never thought of going over to the Democrats, and I do not think of it now; but what I do think is this, that there will be an opportunity of opposing the re-election of the President without voting for the Democratic candidate. I think there will be an opportunity of voting for as good a Republican as there is on this floor without voting for General Grant (Applause in the galleries. The presiding officer directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest persons who applauded.) The people, he said, were grateful to General Grant for the capture of Vicksburg and other places, but they were still more grateful that Vicksburg and those places were no longer to be captured, and what they wanted now was a free, honest, and pure Government.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN briefly replied. He disclaimed any attempt to arouse native American prejudices, and denounced this as the first attempt to make the American Senate take ground against the honor of our own country.

Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. CONKLING discussed Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment was adopted, and insisted that Mr. Schurz had admitted that he had unauthorized communication with an agent of a foreign power.

Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor for the purpose of reviewing the whole question, but said he would prefer not to proceed to-day, and moved to adjourn.

The Senate, without reaching a vote, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from Pennsylvania miners remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on coal and iron, and from citizens of Harrisburg to repeal the duties on tea and coffee.

THE TAX ON LEGACY AND SUCCESSION.

On motion of Mr. McGREER, the Ways and Means Committee were instructed to [illegible] inquire into the expediency of abolishing legacy [illegible] and succession taxes occurring prior to [illegible], 1870.

MUTILATED BANK NOTES.

The bill for the retirement [illegible] mutilated bank notes was made the special order for the first Tuesday in April.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

The bill authorizing banking officers to whom were presented counterfeit bills to stamp them as such, was taken up, and the House refused, by a vote of 87 to 96, to pass the bill, and it was recommitted.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Mr. MERRIAM reported a bill to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges. It went over until to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House went to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate amendment to the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at St. Joseph; concurred in. Senate amendment to the House bill allowing the transportation of goods in bond; non-concurred in and ordered to a Committee of Conference. Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay & Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Passed.

The Senate bill setting apart the Yellowstone Valley in Montana and Wyoming Territories as a National Park, came up, and was passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

The clause repealing the law for the publication of statutes in newspapers was struck out, as not in order.

Finally, after getting through half the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The trials of Mayor Oakey Hall for neglect of duty in not auditing certain accounts, and of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of Fisk, are proceeding rather quietly. Owing to the initial legal strategy, Hall's seven eminent lawyers who have volunteered to defend him consumed two days in zealously challenging jurors, and up to adjournment to-day only six have been obtained.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

At the trial of Stokes many ladies are present, and nearly all young and pretty. Stokes is attended personally by the Sheriff, and sits in the Court guarded closely by two deputies. His counsel to-day wanted testimony admitted to show that Fisk had, either by his personal presence before the Grand Jury or through his friends, unduly influenced the Grand Jury to act generally in his favor on any question affecting his interests. One of them asserted that it could be shown that Fisk sent in his card to the Grand Jury, and went in accompanied by three prostitutes and three lawyers to get the Grand Jury to find an indictment against Stokes and Miss Mansfield for blackmailing. Judge Cordozo declined to admit such testimony, as contrary to the statutes regulating Grand Juries.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

A young lawyer, named C. B. S. Stillman, made trouble for himself to-day by speaking his mind too freely in Court. He had a suit for money due, before Judge Barnard. The Judge told Stillman that he must give notice to the judgment debtor, and show that the claim had not been assigned. Stillman became angry and noisy, exclaiming: "This is a denial of justice and an outrage. I never could get justice in Court." Judge Barnard responded: "Seventy-five dollars and one day's imprisonment." Stillman tried to beg off, but in vain; and is spending the night in jail.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—To-day was dull on Wall street. Owing to the death of Le Grand Lockwood, there were no regular sales at the Stock Exchange, though there were the ordinary dealings. Northwest advanced ⅞ of 1 per cent, and Pacific mail ⅛, and the whole list was strengthened. At the same time, the market closed heavy. There is some talk of a corner being formed in Chicago & Northwestern.

THE MONEY MARKET

seems to be relieved of the late pressure, and it is rumored that, owing to the suspension of the locking-up operations, a large amount of loanable funds have been returned into circulation. To-day, the ruling rates on call loans were 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold. Commercial paper was dull. Choice acceptances brought 7 per cent, but 7½@8 per cent were fair rates.

GOLD

shows a slight decline, opening at 110½, and then fluctuating to 110⅛@110½, at which rate it finally closed. For gold loans the rates were 3, 2½, 3, 4 [illegible]@5 per cent for carrying.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅛@102¼, and Unions, 91⅛@91¼ for firsts, 81½@81¾ for land grants, and 86@87 for incomes.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The Treasury paid out to-day $559,000 on account of the March interest, making $1,812,000 for two days.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy, with the business at 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110@110⅛ for sight.

BREADSTUFFS.

The dulness in the flour market still continues, with considerable irregularity. But few shippers are buying, and most holders decline to reduce their rates to suit buyers. There is some demand for corn to export, and the market is slightly easier and quite active. Wheat is dull; winter is in limited demand, and spring is lower. Choice amber winter is steady, and common heavy.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The colored people of Boston have voted thanks to Senator Sumner for his efforts in behalf of equal rights.

—Albert Waggington, the originator of the Canada Pacific Railway, died at Ottawa, yesterday, of small-pox.

—A resolution has passed the Maine Legislature, requesting the delegation in Congress from that State to urge the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal.

—On Monday, a small boy, who was stealing a ride on the pilot of a locomotive on the Richmond Road, was thrown therefrom by the fireman. Both legs were cut off.

—The Maine House of Representatives has passed an amendment to the prohibitory liquor law, which includes cider and wine among intoxicating drinks, by a vote of 62 to 45.

—An accident occurred on Monday at a distillery near Cadiz, O., which will probably result fatally to two men. The still burst, scalding them in a terrible manner. The names of the injured men are L. Burroughs and Alex. Lowe.

—The East Saginaw Courier figures up the total amount of lumber manufactured on the Lake Huron shore of Michigan, last year, including shingles, lath, and pickets, at 667,582,878 feet, and puts the total value thereof at $15,000,000.

—Edward B. Bingham, Post Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, a native of Philadelphia, who served in the North Atlantic squadron and on the James River during the war, died instantly, of paralysis of the heart, at Oakland, Cal., yesterday.

—The charter election in Cairo, Ill., yesterday, passed off quietly. Politics were ignored. John M. Landsen, Joseph B. Taylor, Treasurer; Michael J. Hawley, City Clerk; and F. Bross, Police Magistrate, the present incumbents, were re-elected by majorities of from 50 to 190.

—Only six inches of snow has fallen in Dakota Territory this winter. The prairies are now bare, and all the transportation west of Cheyenne is done on wheels. The grass is green, and some ponies are found in splendid condition, which have subsisted on buffalo grass all winter.

—The trial of the Monroe counterfeiters is progressing at Madison, Wis., and one of the gang has turned State's evidence and made out a pretty hard case against some of the accused. Latta, the man on trial, however, claimed not to know the man or ever to have had anything to do with him.

—The arrival of the steamer Potomac at Cincinnati, yesterday, was made the occasion for firing a salute at the landing. A keg of powder was burned. The special ground of rejoicing was that the steamer was the first arrival of a boat that had passed through the new canal locks at Louisville. This will bring the larger class of boats to Cincinnati.

—The Wayne County (Mo.) Democrat states that on Saturday the 17th inst., two men named Scott and Lent were arrested at Perdmont in that county, charged with having committed three murders in Mississippi. Scott, in attempting to escape, was shot and seriously wounded in the thigh. Scott confessed that he and Lent killed two men in a quarrel about an axe.

—The boiler of the stationery engine at Elyria, Ohio, which pumps water for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, exploded yesterday morning. The engine and the engine house were totally wrecked, parts of an engine being buried across the river, a distance of two hundred feet. Charles Coe, an engineer, was severely injured, probably fatally. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—Max Klinger, the German boy who murdered his uncle and nearly killed his aunt, in St. Louis, over four years ago, and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but reprieved on several occasions, has again had his execution deferred until the 1st of May, to enable him to obtain a decision in his case, which is now being heard before the United States Supreme Court.

KANSAS.

Strength of the Liberal Republican Movement—The Bribery Committee's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—A special to the Democrat, from Topeka, says a meeting is called there to-morrow night to organize a State Committee and call a State Convention in the interest of the so-called Liberal Republicans. The intention is to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The movement is headed by ex-Senator Ross, Mark J. Parrott, [illegible] N. Wood, ex-Governor D. J. Crawford, and P. H. Walker. While some of these men are, to a certain extent, representative men, and will take with them quite a number of Republicans, yet they have not the strength to break into the Republican party to any considerable extent. Kansas will support Grant in the Philadelphia Convention, and if he is nominated, cast its electoral vote for him. It is said that the Fort Scott Monitor will support the movement, and the Lawrence Journal and Lecompton Call are expected to come out for it, and, possibly, one or two weeklies.

A careful reading of the report of the Bribery Investigating Committee hardly bears out the statement that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad offered to pay $50,000 for Caldwell's election. Caldwell demanded that amount, but only got $10,000. He claimed that such a promise was made, which was denied by the President of the road.

TOPEKA, Ks., Feb. 27.—The House to-night refused to agree with the report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill. A motion was made to ask for a new Committee, which was laid on the table by a large vote.

It is believed that this ends the matter.

Death of Vicar General Coskey, of the Arch-Diocese of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Very Rev. Henry Benedict Coskey, Vicar General and Administrator of the Arch-Diocese of Baltimore, died this evening, at the Archepiscopal residence, of pneumonia, after an illness of several weeks, in the 64th year of his age. Deceased was a native of Frederick County, Md., and has been Vicar General of this Arch-Diocese since 1849. In 1854 he declined the appointment by the Pope of Bishop of Portland, Maine. The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The barometer will probably fall throughout the Atlantic States by Wednesday morning, clear weather continuing in New England, and increasing cloudiness south of Pennsylvania. Cloudy and threatening weather, with falling barometer, will extend eastward over the Gulf States, with southerly winds on the coast.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M.—Holds a regular communication this, Wednesday, evening at 7:30 o'clock, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts. Members are requested to attend. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHALK CRAYONS AND SCHOOL SLATE

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

At FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, THURSDAY evening, 29th inst. See larger advertisement in another column.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company, will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, No. 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Sec'y.

OCCULIST.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

[From the annual report of "Chicago Home of the Friendless."]

"Cases of diseased eyes have been frequent, but they have yielded in every case to the treatment prescribed by Dr. Walker, Oculist, of this city." Offices: 328 West Madison-st., a. m.; 231 Wabash-av., p. m.

TO LEASE.

LUMBER YARD TO LEASE.

The Yard formerly occupied by C. Mears & Co., on South Branch and Mason Canal. It has over 650 feet good new dock, and about four acres of ground. Apply to GEORGE ARMOUR, Room 4 Lind's Block.

CUTLERY, ETC.

HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE,

CUTLERY IMPORTERS,

30 and 32 West Washington-st.

Wade & Butcher's Razors, Wostenholm IXL Razors. Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Scissors, John Wilson's Butcher Knives, JUST RECEIVED.

HATS.

HATS.

Spring Styles--Low Prices, at 460 Wabash-av. BISHOP & BARNES, Fashionable Hatters.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS.

Spring Importations

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MATHEWS & MASON, Tailors, 441 WABASH-AV., cor. Peck-court.

TEAS.

Great Sale of a Fresh Cargo of Teas, by Home Tea Company,

Corner State and Twenty-second-sts. Cheapest wholesale and retail Tea House in Chicago. Fine Gunpowder Tea, $1 00; Fine Japan, 80 cts.; Green, 50 cts. Dr. Price's celebrated Baking Powder, 40 cts. All orders by mail promptly filled.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

We call attention to Auction Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and KITCHEN FURNITURE at 10 o'c'lk a. m. TO-DAY, at 874 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

Notice of Removal.

The Second National Bank has removed to its new office, at No. 63 West Washington-st. J. A. ELLIS, Pres't.

LARD OIL.

EXTRA LARD OIL (WINTER STRAINED).

We reduce our price 3 cents per gallon on EXTRA LARD OIL below quotations named in our circular of 22d inst. FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Madame Kaiser (FROM PARIS)

Has removed to No. 10 Sholto-st., below Harrison, where she will open French classes for young gentlemen and young ladies. $5 per quarter. Private lessons, 10 cents. Best of references furnished.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.,

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CORNER WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

We invite the attention of the Trade to a LARGER STOCK and more complete assortment than ever before exhibited by us.

Will duplicate bills bought in any other market.

CHICAGO, February 24, 1872.

SILKS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Will open this morning a new lot of Lyons Black Gros Grain SILKS, At $1.75 a Yard and upwards.

This line of Silks is the cheapest we have ever offered, and well worthy the inspection of purchasers.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO. 146 & 148 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND 343 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRAWFORD & WOOD, AGENTS FOR BUILDERS IN IRON,

Ornamental Iron Work, in steam, Cornices, Columns, Beams, the Harrison Safety Boiler Girders, Shutters and Heaters for Buildings, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c.

Hammers and Machinery Of all kinds. We have samples of No. 1 Press Brick, Hand-made and Shaded.

We invite the attention of architects and builders to our Iron Work, which is faced and fitted before leaving the works, ready for erection.

CRAWFORD & WOOD, General Agents, No. 231 East Washington-st., opposite the Tunnel.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend of forty (40) per cent, payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay said dividend on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1872, upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company at the office of the Receiver, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York. Information as to the method of collecting dividends and blank receipts can be obtained from Mr. G. T. HANFORD, No. 473 Wabash-av., Chicago. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Co. of New York. Dated New York Feb. 20, 1872.

STEAM HEATING, ETC.

HERON, SMITH & MOORES, 76 Washington-st., CORNER OF JEFFERSON,

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, FOR STORES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES & RESIDENCES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "VAN'S" Hotel and Restaurant Range.

Steam Jobbing promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO. WILL OPEN A MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT, On or before April 1, CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In moderate sums, on first-class real estate security, payable in monthly instalments if desired, at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, 164 Twenty-second-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $5,000 @ 10 per cent interest. C. E. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Lot 22, in Block 46, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the brick building standing thereon (known as No. 81 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.) Said lot is 33 feet front by 82½ feet deep. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, March 10, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. Chicago, Feb. 23, 1872.

FOR SALE---A great bargain. 40 ft. on Canal-st., near Polk; only $6,500, if taken this week. MEAD & COE, [illegible]

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

CHINA!

In addition to our large Stock of Crockery & Glassware We have added a full Line of GOLD BAND AND WHITE CHINA. Also the Largest Stock of FINE GLASSWARE In Chicago, all of which we offer Wholesale & Retail, At the Lowest Market Prices.

KETCHUM & MARTIN 210 EAST MADISON-ST.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS, MUSIC DEALERS.

Have just received a large stock of the celebrated BOOSEY EDITION.

All Standard Operas for piano solo. 20 songs by Mendelssohn. 11 songs by Balfe. 14 songs by Verdi. 14 songs by Kucken. 17 songs by Schubert. 22 piano pieces by Schumann. Complete edition of Chopin's Mazurkas, &c., &c. — 50 cts. each.

750 Wabash [redacted]

INSURANCE.

Alemannia Fire Insurance Co.

We call attention to the following letter from a well-known gentleman:

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1871.

E. B. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to acknowledge the promptness with which you have adjusted the loss sustained by me under my policy in the Alemannia Fire Insurance Co., and the satisfactory manner in which you have exhibited the condition of that corporation. I am satisfied that the offer made is all that could reasonably be expected, and therefore accept it as a fair and honorable adjustment, under the unparalleled circumstances under which insurance companies, as well as policy-holders, find themselves placed in this exigency.

Respectfully yours, MELVILLE W. FULLER.

Nov. 29, 1871.

I gave the above letter voluntarily, having no connection with the above company in any way, shape or manner, and simply doing it as an act of justice, for what I considered very prompt and satisfactory dealing. I do not know the officers, and had no motive whatever other than that. M. W. FULLER.

And assure our friends and customers that the "effort" being made to break up a settlement by which the Company paid for losses in Chicago about TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, CANNOT be successful. We are now doing a large business, and shall continue to issue policies at fair rates, respectfully reminding merchants and others requiring large amounts of insurance that the demand now is for MORE good companies, and that the boast of ONE man that HE would drive the Alemannia out of this city, should be discountenanced.

WALKER & LOWELL, Agents, 71 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Western Department, CHICAGO, Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1872.

From and after this date the offices of this Company will be found in "THE HARTFORD BUILDING," 49 LaSalle-st.

G. F. BISSELL, GENERAL AGENT.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE, WESTERN, OF BUFFALO. BUFFALO CITY. CLEVELAND. STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 WABASH-AV.

NEW AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company.

Parties interested in the estate of this Company are notified that all claims against the same should be presented to the undersigned at his office, 173 Broadway, New York, on or before March 4, 1872. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver, New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

[redacted] ic Insurance Certificates, [redacted],000 TO $10,000 WANTED. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

To the Policy-Holders [redacted] onia Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland: We are [redacted] djusted claims against above Company. [redacted] ach claim can receive information [redacted] 47 West Lake-st., basement. GAENSSLEN BROS.

POWDER.

[redacted] ICAN POWDER CO.'S [redacted] BRATED SPORTING POWDER: [redacted] d Shot," [redacted] Ne Plus Ultra," "Telegraph," "Ducking," [redacted] alves, Quarters, or Cans. Sold by all. E. B. RAMBO, Agent, 36 South Canal-st., Chicago.

[redacted] y's Powder.

WANTED.

[redacted] AL ESTATE WANTED.

[redacted] rsigned will receive offers to sell to the City [redacted] for a site for an Engine House, lots in [redacted] vicinity of West Washington-st., between [redacted] Halsted-sts. [redacted] be received at the Comptroller's office, No. [redacted], until Monday noon, March 10, 1872, and [redacted] mitted to the Common Council for action. GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. [redacted] Feb. 26, 1872.

[redacted] WANTED.

[redacted] man from France who speaks German [redacted] tly, wishes a situation in some [redacted] house. He has $7,000 to $8,000 [redacted] h he would invest in the same [redacted] est of references. Address D 21, [redacted] ffice.

[redacted] WANTED.

[redacted] Insurance Certificates of Indebtedness. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 128 Wabash-av.

LUMBER.

[redacted] LUMBER.

[redacted] on hand: 1,000,000 feet Long Joist; 300,000 [redacted] Flooring; 300,000 feet Common Boards. Bills [redacted] cription cut to order at lowest market price. [redacted] R. FOWLER & CO., 278 South Water-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

[redacted] NK BROTHERS, [redacted] ATE FRANK & CO. Importers and Jobbers of [redacted] TIONS, &c., [redacted] oved to the spacious warerooms Nos. 106 [redacted] st Monroe-st., near Wells, where they will [redacted] the trade a large and well-selected stock.

REMOVAL.

[redacted] YLER & CO. have removed their office from [redacted] Canal-st. to 278 South Water-st., near Lake-[redacted] Also R. FOWLER'S Real Estate Office to [redacted]

[redacted] NK NOTE ENGRAVING. (Incorporated November, [illegible])

THE [redacted] nal Bank Note Company, OFFICE, [redacted] O. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

[redacted] ave and Print [redacted] Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, [redacted] Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, [redacted] Certificates, Bills of Exchange, [redacted] ge Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c. [redacted] chest style of the art, with SPECIAL [redacted] ARDS devised by the Company, and [redacted] ED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING [redacted] RATIONS. [redacted] rranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

OUR ORIENTAL GUESTS.

A Day of Sight-Seeing by the Japanese Embassy.

They Visit the Water Works, Board of Trade, Public Schools, Etc.

What Minister DeLong Told the Scholars About Japan.

The Party Left Last Evening for Washington.

But Not Without First Giving Five Thousand Dollars to the Chicago Sufferers.

Yesterday dawned upon the city cold and disagreeable. But the duties of the day had to be performed, no matter at what amount of physical suffering and inconvenience. The Japanese Embassy was to be entertained, shown what we had been, what had happened to us, and duly impressed with the greatness at which we were yet destined to arrive. Arrangements had been made for driving the Ambassadors and their retinue about the city, and the hour set for the starting of the cortege was 10 o'clock. A few of the Aldermanic Committee assembled at the Tremont House at that time. Others straggled in by twos and threes afterward, at various intervals. Distinguished officials came fashionably late. A crowd collected on the outside of the hotel, and gradually pushed its way into the bowels of the house, until the corridors were compactly crowded. Half-past 10 came, and there were no signs of starting. The Japanese gentlemen of the suite straggled down disconnectedly to breakfast, bearing with exceeding great *nonchalance* the concentrated stare of the Chicago citizens in the passages. The features of the visitors were carefully scanned, their cranial development, nasal protuberances, and cervical peculiarities carefully commented on. The more distinguished of the dignitaries, with the ladies, dined in their own apartments. Iwakura was the last to partake of his breakfast. Efforts to communicate with the portion of the guests at the Grand Central Hotel were difficult, as there was no interpreter in that division of the party, and no one who understood even a word of English. At last an interpreter was found, and they were informed that they were expected to enter the carriages. They did so, and were drawn to the Tremont House. Here they sat congealing in their vehicles for some time, but at last gave it up and went up stairs to see what their Oriental *confreres* were doing. Ald. Schaffner, who was the head and front of the transportation business, had his hands full in manipulating the party. He, however, at length succeeded in getting them all safely started along the prescribed route. The Mayor rode with Iwakura, Minister De Long, and the interpreter. The rest were distributed in the remaining carriages, some containing none but Japanese, others having an American cunningly sandwiched in between. The route lay through the burnt district on the South Side, which was pretty thoroughly inspected. The first stoppage was made at the water works. Here the details of the system were explained. The Orientals admired greatly the massiveness of the machinery, and talked admiringly to one another, concerning the various parts of it, with great earnestness, in their own language.

AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

From the water works, the carriages were driven directly to the rooms occupied by the Board of Trade. Mr. J. W. Preston, President of the Board, received the guests at the door, and mutual introductions followed. An invitation to the President's desk was then given. As the retinue passed through the chamber, cheer upon cheer followed from the crowd assembled.

When the party had reached the platform, Mr. Preston said: Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, allow me to introduce to you these prominent gentlemen of Japan, who are travelling through our country to learn something of our customs, manners, institutions, and ways of doing business. I know that the Chicago Board of Trade will give these gentlemen a hearty welcome, and gladly do everything in their power to forward the objects of their mission. I have the honor now to present to you Mr. De Long, Minister from this Government to Japan, who has the Embassy in charge.

Mr. De Long said: Gentlemen of Chicago, representing, as I understand you do, the trade of this great city, I would that I had time to explain to you the importance of cultivating kind relations with Japan, not only on commercial grounds, but on higher national grounds. In a word, allow me to say that a nation of about 35,000,000 men are just about to adopt our dress, and to make use of our luxuries as well as the staple articles which our country is able to furnish. They have on their side a country teeming with mineral wealth, producing tea and silks in abundance, enabling them to pay for all that they require. They are sending their students abroad for education, and seeking for men of education and intelligence to assist in the work of civilizing their country. The trade of such a country is much to be desired, and America, lying most convenient, with an open sea, between her and Japan, ought, and naturally should command it. But as yet she has only a small portion.

Viewing the matter in another light, I think you will agree with me that it becomes us to cultivate that people, and to tender them our warmest friendship. Japan has a large army of soldiers, skilled men, most of them drilled in European tactics by drill-masters of that nation, most of them skilled in the latest inventions of war, using artillery, musketry, and all the appliances of modern warfare. Japan is rich in coal, has beautiful harbors, and, besides the land armament mentioned, has a navy, which I saw reviewed the other day, consisting of ten steam vessels-of-war, including two large and powerful iron-clads, and is rapidly coming to the front as a first-class naval power. It is a momentous question, now to be decided, whether Japan shall array herself on the side of civilization or with the other Oriental States. I have alluded to the advantage to our trade that would result from an alliance with Japan. But there are other and higher interests involved. Philanthropy, Christianity, every worthy and noble motive combined call upon all of us to do what we can to cultivate that great and mighty people. We have come here to-day to see you, and can only stay a few hours in your midst. These gentlemen have heard of the greatness of Chicago in the past. They have to-day seen its wonderful ruins, and the wonderful progress which is being made in the work of restoration, and they stand awe-struck in the presence of so much energy and activity. [Applause.] They know not what to say, and I know not what to say for them, to express adequately the feelings which overpower us. May God bless you, and prosper you, and remove every obstacle from the paths of your advancement.

In return for the kind greeting which we have received, accept our congratulations, and let me, as an American, speaking as an American, say to you, that whatever attentions you may be able to bestow, whatever time you may be able to give to studying this wonderful people, will not be thrown away. It is a wonderful land, abounding in all that is necessary to make a rich and happy people. I have already trespassed upon your time much longer than I intended, when suddenly and unexpectedly called upon for a speech. I have not succeeded, perhaps, in expressing my views very happily. I beg your pardon for that, and thank you for the kind attention which you have paid me. [Applause.]

Mayor Medill being loudly called for, excused himself from speaking, the time at the disposal of the party being limited. Quite a number of ladies were present.

AT THE BROWN SCHOOL.

The next place visited was the Brown School, on Warren avenue, corner of Wood street. The scholars of the higher departments were gathered together in one of the upper rooms. Mayor Medill, and the chief Ambassadors occupied the platform. The number of seats being limited, most of the Japanese retinue remained standing. Mr. Pickard, Superintendent of the Chicago schools, first addressed a few words to the assembled children, advising them of the greatness of the occasion, and telling them that such an event was not likely to occur again in the lives of any of them.

REMARKS OF MAYOR MEDILL.

Mayor Medill formally introduced the Embassy to the school in the following speech: Young Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you the Embassy of the Empire of Japan, consisting of Iwakura, the Prime Minister, his Assistant Ambassadors, and the other high dignitaries of that Empire, under the charge of Mr. DeLong, American Minister. This Embassy is travelling throughout the United States and Europe for the purpose of seeing what we call our modern civilization. They have with them representatives of the Educational Department, as well as representatives of the other departments of Japan. They have also brought with them some students to attend American schools, to finish their education in the English language and in the arts and sciences. The object of the present Embassy is not to make treaties, but to see the people and their institutions, and to see the mode of education in this country and in Europe, to witness the progress that we have made in the arts and sciences, and in literature, and to study our manners and customs. These Japanese people, who come from an empire lying in the Pacific Ocean, near the shores of Asia, are adopting our habits and our civilization. They are studying our plans, and thoughts, and methods. They have sent out this large Embassy of very intelligent men of high rank for the purpose of making them, when they return, teachers of their countrymen, and instructors in all that they have found good and useful among the American people, and among the European nations whom they visit. It is their purpose when they return, if they are favorably impressed with our system of common schools, and its plans and methods, to advise its adoption by their Government. I will now introduce to you Mr. De Long, Minister from America to Japan.

REPLY OF MR. DE LONG.

Mr. De Long said: I thank the Mayor for his kindness, and can only say that I trust that the students of American schools will study a little more closely this country known as Japan than your fathers and mothers have done before you. We shall then better understand that people. Japan is a very interesting country. I would like to speak to you young gentlemen and ladies, of its beautiful flowers, its magnificent mountains, its grand lakes, and rivers, and streams. I would like to describe to you its beautiful birds. I should be glad to interest you in detailing some of the peculiarities of that land. It is popularly supposed that Japan is an Oriental country in the tropical signification of that term. That is a mistake. The lower portion of the island is somewhat warm, but the climate is temperate. Its productions are very similar to those of the United States, with the exception of tea, and silk, and rice. We raise some rice, but by no means the amount raised in Japan. They also raise wheat, corn, barley, and millet. I have recently completed a tour through the northern part of the island of Yesso. The trees which abound there are the sugar-maple, the beech, the elm, and the birch, in fact, all the various kinds of trees found in this part of America. I also found there deer, a great many bears, pigeons, ducks, and wild geese. It is almost as cold in that portion of Yesso as it is in Chicago to-day, and yet it is a very beautiful country [illegible]. In the south it is [illegible] where the bamboo grows, where there are oranges, and other tropical fruits, and the beautiful camelia is found, from its place of origin called the "japonica." You [illegible] these things to understand properly modern Japan.

After the conclusion of Mr. De Long's speech, the pupils were called upon to unfold their knowledge of Japan. The matter was sprung upon them rather suddenly, as they were not expecting so distinguished a visit, but they acquitted themselves fairly. Various questions were asked about these wonderful islands, many of which were answered promptly and correctly. It was plain that Japan had never been made a special study with a view to a recitation in the presence of the Prime Minister and the other chief dignitaries of that realm. Those of the retinue who understood English, smiled occasionally at the *naive* replies that were made. The few generalities given in the geographies, such as the adjoining seas, the names of the islands, and the powerful city seemed to be generally known. Finer shades of knowledge were not very perceptible. The name of "Mikado" appeared not to be familiar to the pupils, or if familiar to any of them, only to those who were too modest to permit the visitors to see what they knew. One young gentleman, when the school was asked what the people of Japan called their chief ruler, replied boldly, the "Father of His Country," whereat the adult wisdom present smiled, in some cases audibly. We believe it was the same young gentleman who traced the route of the distinguished guests from their far-off home to Chicago. He brought them safely across the Pacific Ocean, but brought them across the continent by the "Pacific and *Erie* Railroad," an iron thoroughfare unknown to railroad gazetteers.

The question was asked, "What is the population of 'Yeddo'?" In the moment of hesitation which ensued, President McAvoy, of the City Council, anxious to assist a nice little girl who sat near him, and who wanted to distinguish herself, suggested "600,000." The little miss answered accordingly, but was taken very much aback by the prompt information from Mr. De Long that it contained over one million souls. Mr. McAvoy, kind, gentle, tender and sympathetic by nature, shared the mortification of the girl. Already much depressed by the chill penetration of the atmosphere, and enforced abstinence from his usual midday meal, he became very much cast down, and did not recover heart until the melancholy ride was over.

Mr. DeLong gave a graceful explanation of the origin of the name of the Japanese. The principal island was called Niphon, pronounced *Nip-hon*. This the Dutch who first visited Japan did not understand, or could not properly pronounce, and they called the land "Japan" and the people Japanese. The proper name of the people is "Nip-hon-ese," the h being silent. After the display of geographical lore, the scholars sang one of their musical exercises, to show their technical knowledge of music, and a pretty sacred melody in two parts, with which the Japanese seemed well pleased.

THE SKINNER SCHOOL.

A brief visit was next made to the Skinner School, on Aberdeen street. The exercises consisted of a brief examination in geography, which showed some knowledge of Asia, and the part of it called Japan. The information was here elicited [illegible] Skeptics were inclined to doubt the fact, but Mr. Rice, the interpreter, said that the answer was not far from correct. The population had amounted fully to that before the Damios, with their immense retinues, left the city.

A feature of the occasion was a speech from a young man about 20 years of age, who rose just as the exercises were concluded, and said he didn't want the Embassy to go away thinking that American school children knew nothing about Japan. He had been a school child himself right here in Chicago. He lived in Japan five-and-a-half years, and was one of the Americans there who received Mr. De Long when he first came there.

ON THE WAY AGAIN.

After leaving the school the cortege was driven to the South Side, crossing the South Branch at the Twelfth street bridge. The route previously marked out was followed with slight variation, and the whole party were landed at their hotels about half-past 3 o'clock, tired, and half starved. Under the hospitable roof of Mr. Drake they were, however, at last restored and comforted, and those who lived in the city dispersed to their homes, rejoicing that all was over.

The young ladies remained quiet during the day, scarcely showing themselves outside of their apartments. The Embassy left last evening at 9 o'clock by special train over the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Washington.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

The following communication was received last evening by Mayor Medill, at his residence, enclosing the sum of $5,000 in currency:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1872.

To His Excellency J. Medill, Mayor of the City of Chicago:

SIR: Permit us to add a small offering to the relief fund which the benevolent of your nation have donated to alleviate the distress of those of your people who suffered by the late fire. Kindly accept and dispose of it as your best judgment may dictate. With many thanks for your kind civilities, we remain yours respectfully,

SIONII TOMOMI IWAKURA, Ambassador Extraordinary of Japan.
JUSSAMMI TAKAYOSSI KIDO, Vice Ambassador Extraordinary.
JUSSAMMI TOSSIMITSI OKUBO, Vice Ambassador Extraordinary.
JUSHIE HIROBUMIE ITO, Vice Ambassador Extraordinary.
JUSHIE MASSONKA YAMAGUSHI, Vice Ambassador Extraordinary.

THE MAYOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

His Honor returned the following reply:

To Sionii Tomomi Iwakura, Jussammi Takayossi Kido, and others, of the Japanese Embassy:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of $5,000 from the Embassy of His Imperial Majesty, of which you are the Chief Envoy, at the hands of Mr. Charles W. Brooks, Consul of Japan at San Francisco, donated to alleviate the distress of our citizens who suffered by the late calamitous conflagration. Permit me, in behalf of the people of Chicago, to tender you their most grateful thanks for this wholly unexpected and munificent gift. They will esteem it an additional proof that the great nation you represent has enrolled itself among the progressive and civilized powers of the earth, as well as a lively testimonial of the personal sympathy of your Embassy for the misfortune of this portion of your American friends. Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Three Children Burned [illegible]

From the New York Sun, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Voice from Chiselhurst—The Imperial Exile Addresses an Old Friend.

[illegible]

FUSS AND FEATHERS.

A Cocking Main Which Failed to Come Off at Tolleston.

The Roughs and Gamblers Do the Principal Part of the Fighting.

A Disgraceful Scene of Wrangling Over "Technicalities."

The little village of Tolleston, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near the Indiana State line, was the scene of a chicken dispute yesterday, which was characterized by the usual growling and badgering, inseparable from such disgraceful occurrences. The principals,—that is the fellows who bet money on the result,—were Jerry Monroe and William Hanley. The latter is a mason, and is at present "bossing" the men at work on the Illinois Central depot. He is a chicken fighter from choice, and is a pretty hard customer. Monroe is better known in Chicago, from his connection with all kinds of sports. He is a rough-looking man, but is a gentleman compared with Hanley. The match was made two weeks ago, and regular articles of agreement were drawn up and signed by the contracting parties. The main was to have consisted of thirteen battles, $100 being bet on each of twelve fights, and $200 on the odd one. Nearly all the birds were taken to Tolleston on Sunday night, but thirteen of Monroe's chickens were taken out yesterday morning.

The "disputes" took place in the rear part of a lager beer saloon, facing the railroad track, the proprietor letting out a room to dog fighters, chicken fighters, or any other persons for a similar purpose in consideration of $25 in greenbacks. There was a miscellaneous assemblage present, composed principally of small gamblers, bird-fanciers and roughs. There was a small delegation of "high toned" "knights of the chip," but they took no active part in the dispute, none of them doing any betting on account of the conduct of Hanley. About 11 o'clock this worthy appeared, and, as is customary with him, began a [illegible] about the articles of agreement. The contract did not mention any rules that should govern the fight, and this being the case, the Chicago rules should have been used. This proposition was made to Hanley, but he swore he would not fight a battle unless by the "New York *Clipper* rules." His opponent said he had come out to have a fight, and to avoid any disturbance, would concede whatever he desired. Hanley was satisfied at having everything his own way, and, with Hawley Chappel, of Detroit, who handled Monroe's birds, went up stairs to prepare the chickens for the encounters.

During the argument about rules the greatest disorder prevailed, each of the men having adherents who maintained that "their man" was right. Pending the fixing up of the birds for the main, outsiders, who had brought chickens to fight after the main was over, arranged several battles for small amounts, and put the contestants into the pit. The first fight, in which a dark gray participated, was a hard one, and lasted half an hour. The gray was struck in the eyes during the first five minutes, and, although blind, vanquished the white, who jumped out of the pit. The white had the call, but his many backers were satisfied at the gallant manner in which he tried to win them money.

The next one was between a Derby red and a Dominique stag, weighing about 4:11 each. This fight was for $25 a side, and $50 to $40 and $10 to $5 were offered on the Derby. On the second round the red knocked the Dominique down, and considerately commenced picking his eyes out, and one elated individual in the crowd sung out, "There must be some corn in that fellow's craw." After five minutes' fighting, the Dominique showed the white feather, and the Derby was declared the victor.

Then came a 4:6 stag and a 4:13 fowl. For four rounds it was hard to tell which had the best of it, the blows given being about equal, and neither showing signs of being hurt. On the fifth round the heaviest bird got in a brain blow, which killed his antagonist almost instantly.

At this juncture news was heard from up stairs. It had been agreed, after a lengthy conference, to weigh the twenty-six birds and fight all who fell in—give or take two chances. Hanley had been posted about Monroe's birds, and, as was asserted, feeling confident that he would lose the main, picked out very light birds, knowing that they would not "fall in." The result of this was that only four birds were matched. As one odd fight was essential, the fourth one was thrown out, leaving the best two in three.

After two hours more of anxious waiting Hawley Chappel appeared with a red weighing 4:8, and Hawley with a gray weighing the same. Judges were appointed, and they selected George Farnsworth to act as referee. He declined, on the ground that he had $150 bet on Hawley's chicken, but the crowd insisted upon his taking a seat between the judges, and he did so. The betting then commenced, and $100 to $75, $50 to $40, $100 to $60, and $50 to $30 were offered on the result of the main, Chappel being the favorite. There were few bets taken at these figures, but Chappel's friends invested several hundred dollars by offering $25 to $15, and $35 to $20.

The growling Hanley now drew from his pocket the "New York *Clipper* rules," and asked the referee to read them. The writing was execrable, and Farnsworth was unable to proceed but a few lines at a time, Hanley posting him, from memory, whenever he came to a word he could not decipher.

After considerable "chin music" among the outsiders, Hanley stroked his bird, Chappel did likewise, and let them go. They made one or two flys, when the red inflicted a brain blow which nearly killed the gray. Chappel picked up his bird, and after a time let him down. The gray lay panting in his corner, and the red walked toward him. Chappel counted ten twice, and as the gray did not show fight, picked up the red. Then followed a foul-mouthed harangue on the part of Hanley, who, although his bird was unable to move, claimed the fight. His point was that the rules required that the pitter should say after each ten the number of tens, and as Chappel had neglected to say "twice" after the second ten, he had forfeited the battle. Half an hour was spent in cursing, hectoring, and argument, and the referee, after leaving his seat several times, and declaring that he would not decide, as he had money on the fight, said "Go on with the fight." Hanley would not go on, and the crowd became very angry at him in consequence. The Eleventh Ward meeting the other evening was as quiet as a church mouse in comparison with the crowd of roughs at this time. There was in the neighborhood of $1,000 depending on the fight, and both sides "kicked" like good fellows. The judges finally restored order by agreeing to leave the matter for decision with the New York *Clipper*.

The next birds brought out were a yellow-bill weighing 5:1, and a duck-winged gray weighing 5:3. The former was Chappel's, and the latter Hanley's. The birds fell in at 5:1 and 5:1½. Hanley's being the heaviest, but when weighed in the pit, as will be seen, there was a difference of 2½ ounces. Chappel claimed the fight on the ground that the bird was more than two ounces the heaviest, and Hanley maintained that he did not forfeit it because there had been no fight. After some loud talk Chappel said he would fight anyhow, and at it the birds went. The gray had the best of it at first, although the pile did good work with his offs. In the second round Chappel stuck to the rule about scoring, but Hanley did not, and the latter claimed the fight. Twenty minutes were lost in a wrangle, and the third round was commenced. The pile got the most of it, and was knocked down and trampled on. Hanley commenced counting ten, the rules requiring the chickens to be "breasted" at the fifth and ninth "ten." Hanley skipped over the fifth ten without complying with the rule, and Chappel claimed the fight. Hanley wouldn't give in, urging that the rules did not require breasting until the ninth ten. His judge said he was wrong, and the crowd yelled out "decision." The referee, however, refused to render any, and there was a terrible time among the assemblage. The two judges had a consultation, and on Hawley's judge saying he did not propose to make "a d—d fool of himself" any longer, it was decided to declare both fights a draw, and the main at an end. Several matches were arranged by outsiders, and the "sport" bade fair to last until this morning, as there were about 70 chickens whose owners wanted to match. Nearly all of the crowd, at least the better portion of them, were so angry at Hawley's "technicalities" that they returned to the city early last evening.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN SUGAR.

Decision in the Case of George C. Walker vs. James S. Clarke.

From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 24.

Judge Theard this morning delivered the following clear and analytic opinion, which will be read with interest by our commercial community:

George C. Walker *vs* James S. Clarke.—The facts disclosed by the evidence in this case, are as follows:

George C. Walker is a resident of Chicago, Ill., and is doing business there as a commission merchant. H. N. Soria & Co. are commission merchants in New Orleans, and James S. Clarke is a resident of this city.

In February and March, 1869, Clarke, through the instrumentality of H. N. Soria & Co., shipped to Walker 810 boxes of sugar, which the said Clarke had imported from the Island of Cuba. This sugar was liable by law to a duty of 4 cents per pound in gold, payable to the United States; but Clarke obtained possession of the sugar without paying this duty.

Walker, who received this sugar on consignment in good faith, and without suspecting the omission of the payment of the duties due thereon, sold the same in the ordinary course of his business to various persons of Chicago, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa, and rendered account of said sales to said H. N. Soria & Co., in compliance with their instructions.

But the fraud perpetrated on the United States was soon discovered. In June, 1869, the Collector of the Customs of Chicago and the Revenue officers of Dubuque caused the sugars to be libelled and seized as forfeited to the United States, for the non-payment of the duties due thereon.

These proceedings were the first knowledge that Walker ever had of the non-payment of the duties. The parties to whom he had sold the sugars naturally notified him that they did not know any one but him, that they looked to him for indemnity, and that they would hold him responsible for their value, in case of condemnation.

Walker, after consultation with his lawyer, being advised of his legal liability, succeeded, at great cost and expense, in getting said sugars released upon paying the duties.

He now brings suit to recover from Clarke the amount of the duties paid to the Government, together with the fees of his lawyer, and other damages arising from the aforesaid seizure.

The defence is, 1st, that Clarke was not consulted on the subject of compromise; 2d, that Walker's vendees being innocent parties, there was no reason to fear a condemnation, and that, until they had exhausted their defences, Walker can have no recourse against Clarke; 3d, that no fraud was perpetrated upon the Government, but that the sugars were simply removed without permits, at the time of their removal.

I now proceed to examine separately the above points:

1. Clarke was not consulted on the subject of compromise.

The evidence shows that he was not, and the reason why is obvious: Walker did not then know Clarke, nor did he know that he was the owner of the sugar at the time of the consignment. He only knew H. N. Soria & Co., the commission merchants in New Orleans, from whom he had received the sugars. It is but recently that he has discovered that Clarke was the real owner. He is, therefore, suing him as a principal, not as a warrantor, for whose account he has acted. The first point is therefore untenable.

2. Walker's vendees should have exhausted their means of defence, and, as they were innocent parties, their apprehension of a condemnation was unfounded.

The sugars in question were libelled in Chicago and Dubuque, and the evidence of certain parties was taken in behalf of the United States to sustain the proceedings of the officers of the Government for their condemnation as forfeited to the United States. The evidence is clear on that subject.

The ground set up in the suits at Chicago is that the sugars libelled were fraudulently removed from the Bonded Warehouse in New Orleans without proper permits; and in the suit at Dubuque, that they were fraudulently removed without payment of the duties. Sufficient evidence was gathered to sustain the charges. Could Walker's vendees escape condemnation? I think not.

Did Walker then exercise a wise discretion in paying these duties? Did he not with ordinary prudence as a mandatary acting for his principal? He certainly had sufficient reasons to believe that the sugars would be condemned. The parties to whom he had sold held him responsible. He employed able counsel to look at the evidence and the law, and to advise him what to do. This counsellor advised him that the sugars would be condemned, and that it was wiser to pay the duties at once. Walker acted in accordance with this advice, and succeeded in getting the sugars released.

It seems to me that his conduct was a wise one and that of a prudent mandatary, and I therefore reject the second ground of defence urged by the defendant.

3. As to the third, which is that no fraud was perpetrated on the Government, but that the sugars were simply removed without proper permits, it is hardly worth an answer.

A simple dilemma disposes of that point. The defendant was either innocent or guilty of the fraud which is imputed to him. If innocent, he must be thankful to Walker for having paid the duties due to the United States; if guilty, he could not avoid the condemnation. In either case, the payment made by Walker for his principal was wisely made.

And now as to the amount of damages to be awarded to plaintiff. He claims $10,600, but he has failed to establish his right to that amount. I believe, from a careful examination of the evidence, that $6,500 will be an ample remuneration for the duties paid by him, the premium on the gold, the lawyer's fees, and other small expenses which may have incurred.

For these reasons, let there be judgment for plaintiff for $6,500, with legal interest from judicial demand, and costs.

THE HOT COFFEE MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Joachim Geist for Scalding His Wife to Death.

He is Found Guilty, and Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Sixteen Years.

The trial of Joachim Geist, charged with the murder of his wife, Fredericka, at Bremen, was continued yesterday in the Criminal Court, before Judge Farwell, the case being still with the defence.

FREDERICK KREUGER

testified that he resided on Nebraska street, near Twelfth. Knew Fredericka Hasselman, lately Geist. He knew her eleven years in Europe, and there lived within a few feet of the place of her residence. He heard once, in the old country, that she quarrelled with a working man and tried to kill him with a hatchet. He knew nothing about her character in this country.

DORA FLASSIG,

of Bremen, had known Geist ten years, and saw his last wife; she saw her on a Saturday night in September, when she was running away with the children. Geist was also there; he said it was not right for her to go away at night with the children. Then she said they all three whipped her, but she did not say who the three were; she said she could live very well with her husband. She also said she had a hole in her head. Witness lived within about fifty rods of deceased, and sometimes she heard deceased swearing and scolding so loud that her voice was heard from house to house. Geist said if she ran away he wanted her to leave the children.

MARIA RECTKE

lived near Geist's, and had known him ten years. Knew Fredericka Geist for about a year. She always had some quarrel. Was at Geist's house while he was living with his second wife. Never saw any injuries upon the person of Mrs. Geist. She told witness of having received injuries. Witness at that time examined her head, but did not discover any wound. This was on a Saturday night in September. It was about bed-time. Mrs. Geist did not say that her husband had driven her out of the house. She said that she could live with him if the other woman left the house. This was two or three weeks before her death.

HELENA WATERSCH,

of Bremen, knew Fredericka Hasselman (lately Geist), knew her in Germany. She was of a quarrelsome nature; knew her as the wife of Geist; she never visited Geist's house, and did not know Mrs. Geist's reputation in the neighborhood.

WILLIAM KADON,

of Blue Island, knew Fredericka Hasselman (Geist) and knew her in Germany. Had known her since she was 15 years old. Her reputation for quarrelsomeness was bad. Nobody would have anything to do with her. Knew her as Mrs. Geist. Sometimes Mr. Geist told witness about her. Her reputation in the neighborhood was bad. Can't tell when she married Geist, but think it will be two years in July. She had one child by Geist about two or three months old. She had another child about 7 years of age. She never had a husband before Geist. Don't know what the reputation of the witness Luth was, but he had his own opinion of him.

Cross-Examination.—Witness' business is that of a saloon keeper. Had no reason for disliking Mrs. Geist, but did not want to have anything to do with her. Is not glad she is dead. He did not like it that she should come to her death in the way she did. Don't know how she came to her death. Have talked with Geist about it. Geist said he told her to put the breakfast on the table and she said she could not do it as quick as he wanted it. He then went away, and, upon his return, found her on the floor nearly dead. He got some water and threw on her to revive her. Geist told him this on a Sunday morning, at witness' house.

MR. ROCK

was recalled to identify a hand barrow referred to by same witness examined on Monday, and to explain that certain stains upon it were not drops of blood but red paint.

JOHAN GEIST,

brother of the prisoner, testified that before Mrs. Geist's death, witness and his sister lived at their house. The farm belongs to witness, and he worked the farm. Can't tell when his brother's wife and children left the house, but it was in the fall. She had a difficulty with witness' sister. Mrs. Geist whipped his sister. She struck her with a piece of wood, at the same time holding her by the hair. Witness separated them. Never knew of Mrs. Geist being struck on the head. She had three fights with his sister. On one occasion the prisoner parted them. Don't know why Mrs. Geist and children left the house. Did not know of anything occurring between her husband and her to make her leave.

Cross-Examination: Was not in the house when Mrs. Geist died. Was in the barn.

CHARLES MEYER.

knew Mrs. Geist in Germany. Never knew that she was a peaceable woman. Knew the prisoner. Don't know much about his character, except that he was peaceable and quiet.

SOPHIA STARR

knew the deceased both in this country and upon the land whence she came, and knew nothing better of her than that she was quarrelsome; in fact, she had beaten the witness, once, when she was a child.

THE CASE CLOSED.

So ended the testimony, and, each side being confident as to the result, it was agreed that no speeches should be made.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The Court instructed the jury almost in the language of the statute as to the quality of crime of murder and the property of malice, that this may be implied, and the intention to kill may be inferred, from the circumstances of the killing, where the evidence shows that it was done wilfully and intentionally. But, if the evidence showed that Frederika Geist was a woman of passionate and violent temper and quarrelsome, this gave the defendant no right whatever to ill-treat, beat, bruise, and kill her.

Upon the part of the defendant, the instructions were to the effect that it is the duty of the jury in a criminal case to attempt to reconcile conflicting testimony, and, if the jury could do so, so as to support the hypothesis of the innocence of the accused, then that hypothesis should be accepted, and a reasonable doubt as to whether the defendant intentionally and wilfully caused the death, warrants an acquittal. And upon this question of intention, proof of previous good character is to be considered, and a reasonable doubt as to his guilt should acquit the accused.

Admissions of an accused party should be received with great caution, on the ground that repeated words are the most unreliable of all testimony.

The jury was out five hours and some minutes. After the lapse of that time a verdict was returned that the defendant was guilty of murder, and that he should be sent to the Penitentiary for sixteen years.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Eleventh Ward Alderman.

The election for Alderman in the Eleventh Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. O. Glade, came off yesterday and was very quietly conducted. There were "six Richmonds in the field," and, when the smoke of battle rolled away, Timothy T. Verdier, a Swede, was declared victor by a majority of 36 votes over the foremost of his opponents, Dr. Harcourt. The following table will show the result in each precinct:

XI Ward.	Verdier	Harcourt	Hogood	Wickelman	Smith	Pitt
First Precinct	17	96	27	1	46	..
Second Precinct	65	25	45	1	16	..
Third Precinct	74	24	16	2	11	70
Fourth Precinct	101	76	17	3	21	1
Total	257	221	105	7	94	71

"Walls Have Ears."

It is stated on pretty good authority that Mr. Fred. Gund, ex-Police Commissioner, has been appointed a patrolman by the Board of Police. Of course it is not intended that Fred. shall "travel beat." The rules and regulations say that Sergeants shall be promoted from the ranks, and that Captains shall be promoted from the rank of Sergeant. This makes the alleged policy of the Board plain and easy to read. Mr. Gund shall be a nominal patrolman for sixty days; then an ephemeral Sergeant, and then a permanent Captain, *vice* the present incumbent of the Third Precinct.

A Little More Bail.

George Smith, the highway robber, was before Justice Scully again yesterday morning on a fifth charge of Turpinism. The complainant was James West, No. 109 South Sangamon street, who was robbed of $2, all he had about him, on last night a week ago. The evidence was conclusive and the prisoner was held for trial in $4,000 additional bail, making an aggregate of $10,000. Smith has been committed to the County Jail.

Announcements.

Mr. John B. Gough will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, in the First Baptist Church, on the subject, "Will it Pay?"

—A special meeting of the lady managers of the Half Orphan Asylum will be held at the residence of Mrs. William A. Ewing, No. 436 West Washington street, Thursday, at 11 a. m.

—The Board of Governors of the Womans' Hospital of the State of Illinois will hold their quarterly stated meeting at the Hospital, No. 171 Calumet avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Personal Paragraphs.

Eighty-six shares of the Chicago *Evening Post* newspaper (being a majority of the capital stock), were sold a few days since by the Messrs. McMullen to Sheridan Wait, ex-Governor Oglesby, General Lippincott, and other parties residing in the central part of the State.

—Died, at Frankfort, Will County, in this State, on Friday, Feb. 23, of old age, hastened on by a severe cold, Phineas H. Holden, in his 80th year. Mr. Holden was one of the oldest settlers in Will County, having located where he died in July, 1836. He was the father of George M. and C. C. P. Holden, of this city.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry. CHICAGO, Feb. 27.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	24° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	28	29.47	S. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	33	29.49	N. E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	30	29.50	N. E. h.	inches.

Miscellaneous.

The body of an unknown man was found floating, yesterday morning, in the South Branch of the river, rear of Wahl's glue factory. The Coroner has been notified.

—The Coroner held an inquest, last evening at No. 257 Centre street, on the remains of George Lincoln, a boy aged 12 years, who died at that place of injuries received in falling from a wagon last Sunday week. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

—A teamster named Frans Schmidt was run over by his own team, corner of North avenue and Willow street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was very badly injured, and was conveyed to his home, No. 332 North avenue, where he received surgical aid.

—At 6 o'clock last evening John Willet, a carpenter residing at No. 291 Blue Island avenue, fell from the front platform of car No. 30 of that line, and had his left arm crushed below the elbow by the heavy wheels. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his home, where he was attended by Dr. McCarthy, who thinks that an amputation will have to be performed. Willett is a single man, 27 years of age, and a Canadian by birth.

—The sewing-rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, are doing all manner of sewing at reasonable rates. Girls, with their sewing-machines, are wanted. Work for the South Division is received at the basement of the First Methodist Church, on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons of each week, from 2½ to 4½ o'clock.

—It is a noteworthy fact that the depraved printer and the scarcely more civilized proof-reader always take particular pains to defame, alter, mutilate, and generally abuse the man who writes particularly plain manuscript. In which connection, it may be mentioned that the transcript of Mayor Medill's reception speech to the Japanese Embassy, as printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was incorrect in two points at least.

First, where he said, "labor-saving agricultural implements and modern *methods of* smelting ores," the italicized words were omitted, to the detriment of the sentence and the sense.

A few lines below, Mr. Medill was made to speak of "the beautiful and *swift* Roman alphabet," when he meant to say "beautiful and *simple*."

DISEASE AND DEATH.

Weekly Mortality Report—One Hundred and Forty-seven Deaths.

Small-Pox on the Decrease—Places Where It Now Lurks.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Dr. Rauch not having returned from his trip to New York. He did not fail to make out his mortality report, however. Whether he sent it by mail or telegraph, Mr. Russell, the Secretary declines to state. The public will read with additional interest, gained for it by the mystery attached to its origin.

MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.

The mortality for the week ending Feb. 24, was 147, being a decrease of thirteen as compared with that of the previous week. The males numbered 88, the females 59.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 3; brain diseases, 9; bronchitis, 8; consumption, 15; convulsions, 19; debility, 4; meningitis, 11; puerperal fever, 3; remittent, 2; scarlet, 3; malignant, 1; heart diseases, 5; pneumonia, 12; small-pox, 7.

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Their ages were as follows: Under one year, 48; between one and two years, 10; between two and three years, 8; between three and four years, 7; between four and five years, 6; between five and ten years, 9; between ten and twenty years, 3; between twenty and thirty years, 14; between thirty and forty years, 15; between forty and fifty years, 15; between fifty and sixty years, 6; between sixty and seventy years, 8; between seventy and eighty years, 7.

The report contains the following indignant sentence: "Mean thermometer for days."

WHERE DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX OCCURRED.

Deaths from small-pox occurred at the following places during the week: Feb. 20, No. 1458 South Halsted street, Irishman, aged 30 years; No. 32 Fry street, child of foreign parents, aged 10 months. Feb. 21, on the corner of Clayton street and Blue Island avenue, German, aged 36 years; Feb. 23, No. 677 South May street, child of foreign parents, aged 1 month; Feb. 24, No. 739 South Jefferson street, child of foreign parents, aged 7 months; No. 390 Twenty-fourth street, child of foreign parents, aged 15 years.

WHERE IT NOW IS.

Small-pox can be found at the following places: Northwest corner of Blue Island avenue and Eleventh street, No. 168 DeKoven street, No. 182 Bunker street, No. 73 Cornelia street, No. 171 North Desplaines street, No. 187 North Halsted street, No. 189 Fourth avenue, No. 21 Milwaukee avenue, No. 556 North Dearborn street, Nineteenth street, between Paulina and Wood, No. 249 Milwaukee avenue, No. 12 Taylor street, No. 47 West Indiana street, No. 260 North Halsted street, No. 581 Wentworth avenue, No. 27 Elgin street, No. 29 Elgin street, Shurtleff avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, No. 336 Second street, No. 31 Grace street, No. 264 West Indiana street, No. 458 South Canal street, No. 21 Blair street, No. 51 West Indiana street, No. 162 Johnson street, No. 1 Gardner street, No. 256 Vine street, No. 10 Eagle street, No. 186 Grove street, Clinton street, near Monroe, No. 257 South Jefferson street, No. 252 South Desplaines street, No. 77 Bunker street, Nos. 37 and 39 Kinzie street, No. 165 Milwaukee avenue, No. 73 Blue Island avenue, No. 142 Schiller street, No. 389 Twenty-second street, No. 24 Blackwell street, No. 395 South Union street, No. 677 South May street, No. 117 Hastings street, No. 195 Blue Island avenue, No. 323 South Park avenue, in the rear of No. 64 Milwaukee avenue, No. 373 State street, No. 5 North Peoria street, No. 1000 South Halsted street, No. 369 State street.

ENCOURAGING.

There is a falling off of 13 in the number of fatal cases last week.

NUISANCES.

During the week 247 notices have been served, and 276 nuisances abated. Four carcasses of mutton had been condemned.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The attendance at the Academy last evening showed a marked increase over that which witnessed Mrs. Lander's first appearance as *Elizabeth*, a role in which it is exceedingly doubtful whether she has an equal on the American stage. Her support by the company was much more uniformly excellent. In fact, the cast is a very strong one. We have not had as fine an *Essex* as Mr. Lawlor makes, and Messrs. Padgett, Bock, Everham, and Miss Bailey, Mrs. Myers, and Miss Cappel acquit themselves in a manner leaving little to be desired. The play is put upon the stage with the care and lavish outlay of scenery and furnishings which characterize the Academy management. At the matinee this afternoon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given. Mrs. Lander plays *Elizabeth* to-night and to-morrow, giving *Mary Stuart*, in the play of that name, on Friday and Saturday nights and at the Saturday matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

There still remain, to fill the Globe auditorium nightly, enough of people who are interested in the melancholy fortunes of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," the chief merit of which, as a dramatic effort, is that it draws. Next week "John Garth" is to be produced, and after that has had its run it is to be earnestly hoped that "Divorce" will be revived. It was one of the most successful plays ever brought out in Chicago—or anywhere else, for it is still running at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York—both as to the patronage it attracted and the superb manner in which it was enacted by the Globe Company, and put upon the stage. Its revival would be hailed with great satisfaction by our theatre-goers.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The week has opened most auspiciously at the cosy little temple of minstrelsy on Randolph street. Last night the house was completely filled with an audience composed of the best class of people, who were profuse in their expressions of delight at the splendid programme which is given this week. The new song and dance men, Harrigan and Hart, have made a decided hit. The whole entertainment is of the finest type of minstrelsy, and well deserves the flattering patronage which is being bestowed upon it.

—A grand fox-hunt took place on Friday last in Prince George County, Md. The party comprised twenty gentlemen and forty hounds.

—The *Alta Californian*, commenting on the march of improvement in that State, says:

But that which strikes the "Old Californian," upon his return after twenty years' absence, with the most force is not the material signs of progress. It is the appearance of the men whom he once knew. Twenty years ago California was inhabited by an energetic and adventurous community of young men; young men, whose minds were fresh to receive new impressions and ready to impart a new savor to society. Old men were the exception. Ladies were few. The outburst and expression of the California assembly at that time was characterized solely by youthful enthusiasm, impetuosity, and ambition. Now the scene is wonderfully changed. The visitor is at a loss to know where he is. The young men of twenty years ago are fast becoming old. Gray hair and exhausted frames are a very common sight. The late arrivals from the East have brought to our shores families with their children and grandparents. Society has merged itself gradually into French-reared conventions. The old-time spirit, vim, and recklessness are gone. In their place the steady roadster style of doing business is becoming or has become preeminent. Old landmarks are rapidly disappearing, and everything is changed, except the sunny climate and seasons.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Bill in Regard to Homestead Associations in the House.

The Quincy Street Bill Defeated in the Senate.

Salary of Cook County Judges—The Canal Commissioners' Bill.

Proceedings of Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMPENSATION OF COOK COUNTY JUDGES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The bill to repeal the law fixing the compensation of Cook County Judges was read a second time in the Senate, and ordered to a third reading by a pretty decided vote. Mr. Jewett fought it, and moved to table it, a motion which was lost. Messrs. Dore and Woodard advocated the bill, to which objection is made that the compensation of Judges has been fixed, and that it cannot be altered during their term of office. This objection does not harm the bill, however, so much as the late stage of the session. Had it been introduced earlier, it would probably have passed, but in the comparatively few days remaining of the session, there seems to be no chance for it.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL

will be considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee this evening, and will probably be reported back to-morrow with a favorable recommendation.

THE HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL

has been made the special order for to-morrow morning, to be considered till concluded. It will, however, probably give way to allow the Fees and Salaries, and Revenue bills to be put on their passage.

THE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BILL

was saved from defeat to-day only by its postponement till to-morrow. With a full house it may pass, but there are some very objectionable provisions which will surely be stricken out in the Senate. It interferes with existing companies, and taxes foreign insurance companies, the latter provision being certainly out of place in an Insurance law.

FREE LIBRARY BILL.

But for the fact that there were not 118 members present, Mr. Turner would have called up the Free Library bill, to act on the Senate amendments.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did what little work it had to do, and adjourned at an early hour in the afternoon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAND TRUSTEES.

The bill to legislate out the present Trustees of Illinois Central lands failed for lack of a full house. It will come up again, and may pass the House, but not the Senate.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The bill in reference to regulating the duties of Canal Commissioners came up, and with it a lively discussion on the point whether the same rates should be charged from Chicago to Henry as are now charged through the canal, or whether the Commissioners should be allowed to charge tolls at Henry, the debate sounding, at times, very much like the canal and State House discussions of last year. Matters were closed by the adoption of an amendment and ordering the bill to a third reading.

JUSTICES' BILL.

The Governor has not yet signed the last bill increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. It is now suggested by some that the title is not broad enough to cover the entire bill, since it makes no reference to the increased bonds of Justices and Constables. It would be a joke were the bill to fail again; but it is likely that this point will not be raised.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

The bill to enable the General Government to condemn Quincy street came up this morning in the Senate, and was badly beaten. In the first place, the emergency clause was stricken out, and then Landrigan, Holcomb, Washburn, and Fuller voted no, leaving less than 26 for it. As this was perceived, several changed their votes to the negative, so that only 11 were cast for it. Mr. Woodard said he would not oppose the bill at that stage, since it could be stopped in the House, and would be stopped by the Governor. He believed the Council had ample powers in the matter, and did not know but what they had done it.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Alexander, Bangs, Bishop, Bowman, Boyd, Carter, Crawford, Dore, Early, Eddy, Edsall, Flagg, Harlan, Jackson (sick), Langley, Little (sick), Marsh, Reddick, Richardson, Strevell, a majority of whom have leave.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate Bill 423, to amend the act in relation to divorce, alimony, and maintenance in certain cases, was passed—yeas, 26; nays, none.

Senate Bill 121, concerning Tender, was passed—yeas 26; nays none.

VAN DORSTEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate Bill 436, to punish officers for extorting illegal fees, which was ordered to a third reading.

Senate Bill 433, to make certificates of register or receiver of any land office *prima facie* evidence, was passed—yeas 26; nays none.

Senate Bill 418, to amend the act relating to fire companies, was passed—yeas 26; nays none.

PAUPERS.

Senate bill No. 101, in regard to paupers, was recommitted.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

Senate bill No. 430, to amend an act to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands (Quincy Street bill), was taken up. The emergency clause was stricken out, and the bill was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 15; Messrs. Holcomb, Landrigan, Washburn, and Woodard voting no. Messrs. Fuller, Jewett, McNulta, Laning, Voris, Anderson, Pierce, Solomon, Nicholson, and Daggett changed their votes to the negative.

Mr. JEWETT entered a motion to reconsider.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY JUDGES.

The bill to authorize the payment of additional compensation to Judges of Circuit and Superior Courts of Chicago, and State's Attorney of that Circuit, was taken up on a second reading.

Mr. JEWETT said that, aside from the merits of the bill, there was an insuperable objection in the way, citing the Constitutional provision that salaries shall not be increased or decreased during the term of office. A law establishing their salaries has been passed. He concluded by moving the tabling of the bill indefinitely.

Mr. WOODARD was of opinion that Cook County was equally divided upon this matter. It did not seem to him that there was any Constitutional objection in the way. The law fixing salaries was not yet in force, as the first General Assembly had not yet adjourned. The Constitution provided that their salaries should be as fixed by law until the adjournment of this General Assembly.

Mr. JEWETT replied to Mr. Woodard, insisting that the salary was fixed. The law had been passed, and was simply held in abeyance by virtue of Constitutional requirement. The section referred to by Mr Woodard operated only as a postponement of the law until a certain time. The law having passed, and being held in abeyance only, no change in the salaries could be made.

Mr. UNDERWOOD would be glad to vote for the bill but for the fact, as he understood it, that the salaries were already fixed and could not be increased or diminished.

Mr. KEER said that he was of opinion that the Judges had no vested rights under the law already passed. They had not received any compensation under the law, therefore this General Assembly had, until adjournment, to fix the salaries. The law was undergoing the process of incubation. A change ought to be made. It was an outrage upon the people of the State, and especially Cook County, to pay these Judges more salary than was paid to Supreme Judges.

Mr. JEWETT was of opinion that the salaries were in the nature of a contract, and proceeded to make an everyday application of the principle. The State had made a contract with these Judges, and it could not in good faith withdraw therefrom. It was not done because certain Judges wanted to receive high compensation that a fair compensation should be denied the Judges in Cook County.

Mr. EPLER took it for granted that the Legislature had already passed upon this matter, and having done so, had exhausted its powers in this behalf.

The Senate refused to lay the bill on the table, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

The first thing in order was a call of the House, which developed an attendance of eighteen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill relating to licensed Surveyors, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Bills relating to wills, limitations, to exempt homesteads from forced sale, judgments, and executions, were ordered to a third reading.

The amendments of the Committee to the bill relating to the administration of estates were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Geology, reported back the bill for the relief of J. H. McChesney, asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

READING OF BILLS.

A number of House bills were read a first and second time.

At 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION BILL.

The bill in relation to the election of Justices and Constables, and their jurisdiction, was read the third time and passed—yeas, 110.

Colonel MORRISON moved to reconsider, in order to state that he had introduced a bill providing that suits must be brought in the precinct where the defendant or plaintiff lived. He had expected it would have been incorporated in this bill. As it was not, it would be moved as an amendment in the Senate. He then withdrew his motion.

TURNPIKES.

The bill for the construction of turnpikes was reported back with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

House bills on third reading were taken up.

The bill to prevent the sale or bringing into the State of obscene prints, etc., was passed—yeas, 97.

The bill in regard to depositions in civil cases was passed—yeas 100; nays, 4.

INSURANCE BILL.

The Fire and Marine Insurance bill was partly read, and the conclusion of the reading was postponed till 3 o'clock

The bill to repeal the act to amend the act to incorporate the St. Clair Savings Bank was passed—yeas, 97; nays, 1.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill for the protection of foundlings came up. It provides that, where a child less than 1 year old is left at a Foundling House, the parent shall lose all rights over it, the object being to prevent the improper interference of parents with children when bound out. The bill passed—yeas, 91; nays, 10.

PETITIONS.

Various petitions were presented, among them some from Chicago against the Temperance law, and one from the same place in favor of the passage of a City Incorporation bill, especially cumulative voting for Aldermen.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHICAGO PETITION.

Mr. TURNER introduced a petition of Chicagoans praying for the passage of the City Incorporation bill.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. ROOT moved that the Congressional Apportionment bill be read a second time. Agreed to.

Mr. ROOT moved that it be made the special order in the House until disposed of, beginning to-morrow. Agreed to.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Bills in relation to the election of School Trustees in counties not under township organization, were made the special order for to-morrow.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. GALLOWAY tried to call up the bill relative to the powers and duties of Canal Commissioners, but was not successful.

THE CITY INCORPORATION BILL

was reported back from the Municipal Committee with amendments, and made the special order for Tuesday.

COURT TERMS.

The bill to fix the time of holding Court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit was amended, and ordered to a third reading.

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATIONS.

The bill in regard to homestead associations passed—yeas, 91; nays, 7.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. NELSON introduced an amendment to the City Incorporation bill, striking out all in relation to special assessments. It will be considered when the bill comes up.

INSURANCE BILL.

The reading of the Fire and Marine Insurance bill was concluded.

Mr. TURNER said there were many good things in the bill, and which he approved of, but there were some which he thought of such character that the bill should not pass. He specially regretted opposing it, but could not support it. He objected to the section declaring that all companies heretofore incorporated were made subject to the provisions of the bill, which among other things, required all companies to file a declaration expressing their intention of forming an insurance company. That was equivalent to a repeal of all charters now existing, for there was nothing to save the rights of old companies if they came in under the new bill. He objected to the section forbidding promissory notes to be received as premiums, as being in violation of the provisions of charters of existing companies, and clearly unconstitutional. He also found fault with the provision that companies could not hold real estate except such as bought at sale on trust deeds and mortgages. It cut them off from buying lots on which to build offices. Nor could he give his assent to the provision that if the Auditor discovered the capital of any Company to be impaired 25 per cent, he could allow the Company to continue in business with a reduced capital, if deemed best for the interests of the public. He thought such provision would have worked badly in the case of the Republic Insurance Company. In such case the Company could call in old certificates of stock and issue new ones for a reduced amount. His last objection was to the revenue section, setting out the manner of taxing Insurance Companies, which was different from the system in the Revenue bill. He moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the motion, which was agreed to.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a Trustee to succeed the Trustees of the Illinois Central Lands was read.

Mr. WAITE opposed it, stating that it was the same as the one vetoed last year by the Governor.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) replied, denying that the bill was the same, and denying the unconstitutionality of this measure.

Mr. ROOT also spoke in opposition to the bill, which was passed—yeas, 74; nays, 19.

A motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the bill made the special order for Thursday afternoon.

THE FEES AND SALARIES BILL

was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

CORPORATION BILL.

The bill for the organization of corporations not for pecuniary profit was passed—yeas, 101.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved to take up the bill in relation to the duties of Canal Commissioners. The motion was agreed to.

The amendment that rates of toll on the canal and lock at Henry should not exceed the rates heretofore charged on the canal, was read. By the bill, the Commissioners are allowed to fix the rates of toll at the dam at Henry.

Mr. SPRINGER offered the amendment desiring the fixing of tolls to be left entirely to the judgment of the Commissioner, so as to make the work profitable.

Mr. ROBERTS favored it, and thought the cheapening of rates would increase the revenue, and that the building of the dam would add largely to the profits of the canal. To lower the rates on the canal would not lower railroad rates, which was what they wanted.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the amendment.

Mr. ROOT favored the amendment, in order to protect the people against the railroad interest.

Mr. HAINES did not believe in lowering the tolls at the expense of the people of any State for the benefit of river people.

After Messrs. TURNER and LEE had spoken in support of the amendment, and Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and CASEY against it, Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) said he regretted the renewal of the river fight, which he hoped was settled when the State took back the canal. They had been told that the dam would pay, which now remained to be questioned. He should vote for the amendment, however, since by it the navigation of the river was left open free to all people, as it should be.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 65; nays, 26.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—In the Senate considerable miscellaneous business was done by the Legislature last night and to-day, but nothing of much importance. Petitions and remonstrances continue to be received on the Temperance bill.

The Assembly joint resolutions, asking for special privileges in locating homesteads for men who served in the army and navy; also, instructing our Representatives in Congress to urge the repeal of the Bankrupt law, were concurred in. Bills were passed amending Chapter 130, General Laws of 1871, in relation to the collection of taxes; repealing Sections 70, 71, and 97, and Chapter 152, General Laws of 1869, relating to highways and bridges, and amending Section 91, same act; amending Chapter 74, General Laws of 1868, providing for the printing and publication of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society; appropriating $10,000 to the Superintendent of Public Property, for stationery, &c; to amend Section 3 of Chapter 117, General Laws of 1864, relating to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers, so as to equalize the pay from the time of the soldiers' mustering.

In the Assembly, memorials to Congress were concurred in for the repeal of the Bankrupt law; for the establishment of a port of delivery at LaCrosse, and a bill to repeal Chapter 41, General Laws of 1871; amending Chapter 121, Revised Statutes, of jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases and proceeding therein.

Some time was occupied in Committee of the Whole, and a number of bills ordered to a third reading.

The memorial to Congress for a removal of the import duties on building material and other supplies to be used in the burnt district was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to enable married women to transact business, make contracts, sue and be sued, was made the special order for Thursday morning.

Senate bills were concurred in appropriating $38,450 for current expenses, indebtedness, improvements, and brass instruments for a band at the Industrial School for Boys; appropriating $100 each to the Legislative Visiting Committees.

A bill passed fixing the minimum of liquor licenses at $27, and the maximum at $100.

A memorial to Congress for an appropriation for a harbor at the mouth of the Menominee River, between Michigan and Wisconsin, and a joint resolution agreeing to an amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five.

After considerable debate the resolution for printing 1,000 extra copies of the Chippewa Dells Investigating Committee's reports, and 500 copies of the testimony was indefinitely postponed.

The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill to prohibit the purchase or receiving of grain in store by any other than the standard legal weight or measure by allowing special contracts, several members making speeches against the amendment and one for it.

A Senate bill was concurred in relating to the limitation of actions, amendatory of Section 13, Chapter 138, Revised Statutes.

The special order to repeal Chapter 133, Laws of 1870, relating to homesteads, was postponed to Friday, and the special order endorsing Mr. Sumner's Constitutional amendment, for one term of the President, was postponed to Thursday.

Some two score bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and several ordered to a third reading, reducing the plethoric general file considerable.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 27.—In the Senate petitions were presented, asking an amendment of the Constitution so as to prevent the use of public money for sectarian purposes, and amending the law in regard to fences.

A joint resolution was adopted asking that a joint Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the quality of the material used for the foundation of the new Capitol, and the character of the work, and giving the Committee power to send for persons and papers. A Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate was appointed to meet a like Committee from the House in relation to the bill introduced by Senator Lowry to repeal the railroad tax law.

The bill providing for the election of City Marshals by the Common Councils or Boards of Trustees was taken up. The vote by which it was lost was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The House resolution in relation to the recording of claims against the State was concurred in by the Senate.

The consideration of the House bill in reference to the printing of the laws, made a special order for to-day, was postponed until next Thursday.

In the House, petitions restraining seine-fishing in Iowa; prohibiting stock from running at large; and protecting fur-bearing animals, were presented.

The House bills for the protection of tax-payers in townships that have voted aid to railroads; to provide for the compilation of the revenue laws, and for their publication and distribution; in reference to appraisement of property sold in execution; to encourage and promote immigration to the State of Iowa, and for other purposes, were passed.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported a bill to amend the law for the new Capitol. The bill provides for a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor and three others, to be elected by the General Assembly, and each give $150,000 bonds. The bill was made the special order for the first Thursday of March.

The bill to repeal the law for the publication of the laws, after an able discussion, was recommitted.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A Columbia, S. C., despatch states that the Ways and Means Committee reported, last evening, unfavorably on the bill validating the several issues of State bonds, some of which, it is said, have been illegally issued. The bill granting State aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad to the extent of $4,000,000 has passed the House, and is expected to pass the Senate to-day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 27.—A bill has passed the Legislature to cancel $4,000,000 Blue Ridge Railroad bonds, endorsed by the State.

There is now but little doubt that the bill declaring valid all issues by South Carolina bonds will pass by a large majority.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The Lower House of the Legislature passed a bill, to-day, to prevent unjust discrimination in rates of freights on railroads.

Governor Brown has vetoed the Senate bill allowing a savings bank to increase its capital to five million.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The New York City charter, of the Committee of Seventy, passed the Assembly to-night—80 to 28.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 471; prices unchanged; fair demand; sales of choice at $10.00@10.25; extra, $9.25@9.75; first quality, $8.25@9.00; second do, $7.25@8.00; third do, $5.75@6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,290; sheep ranged at 7 to 9½c, and lambs as high as 10c. No special changes from last week.

THE BALTIMORE SCANDAL.

Positive Evidence of the Guilt of Dr. Huston—How the Rev. Wolf Deceived His Too Trusting Parishioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Further investigation of the charge against the Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., of Baltimore, for seducing several young girls in a Sunday-school class, leave little doubt of his guilt. A reporter has conversed with the widowed mother of one of the victims, aged 16, whose family is highly respected. Dr. Huston became acquainted with the family four years ago, and, pretending to have a great liking for the girl, asked to be permitted to assist in her moral and religious training. The mother rested in unsuspicious security until a few weeks ago, when the terrible reality came to her knowledge. It was Huston's constant habit to kiss all the girls, and during the first two years he contented himself with kissing and hugging this one of his victims, but two years ago he took her out with him, nominally for the purpose of a walk, but really to an assignation house on Caroline street, kept by a colored woman whom he had brought from Virginia, where he accomplished her ruin. Subsequently he often took her to this house, and taught, in her childish innocence, that there was nothing wrong, at the same time frequently making her swear with her hand upon the Bible that she would not divulge the matter to her mother, or any living soul. On some occasions he took her to a house on Penn street, and on others to a house on Josephine street; and the members of the church will remember that, during the camp-meeting last fall, he returned to the city one day, as he said, to baptize a sick infant. Early in the morning of the day he spent in the city he called at the house of his victim, and asked her mother to allow her daughter to spend the day with him at his house, as it would be a holiday for her. Having left his family at the camp, it would be so lonesome for him, and he would assist her in her studies after he had finished the sermon he had come home to prepare. The deluded mother consented, and now the daughter confesses it was nothing more nor less than an assignation under his own roof. He returned next day to the camp ground, and took part in the exercises, preaching and exhorting up to the close of the meeting.

IOWA.

Breaking-up of the Ice on the Missouri River at Council Bluffs—Railroad Items—The Union Pacific Blockade Exaggerated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 27.—The Missouri River has risen six inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is full of running ice a few miles below this point. There has been no break-up here as yet, the ice being held in place by the piers of the great bridge, but the ice is fast losing its strength under the hot sun, and will very soon move, and take with it the temporary bridge, which has been a valuable connecting link for nearly three months.

Much sympathy is felt for the *Tribune* in this city, from the fact that the *Herald*, of Omaha, of this morning, had dealt some ponderous and staggering blows on the transfer question. It is generally understood, in fact, well known, that the Chicago and St. Louis lines have jointly settled this question, and confirmed the intent of Mr. Lincoln by agreeing to transact no business with the Union Pacific Railroad, except in Council Bluffs, and will make a tender of freights here, and let the Northern Pacific Railroad receive them at their convenience.

The reported blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad is, to some extent, erroneous, as the train which the storm overtook was only delayed 18 hours, and the train which followed it only suffered a delay of three hours from the snow. The Pacific House, one of the oldest and largest hotels in this city, which was recently partially destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt, and will be ready for occupancy again by the 10th of April.

ILLINOIS.

Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Brown at Springfield—Early Demise of the Rev. Peter Cartwright Expected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 27.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Brown, late pastor of the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church in Chicago, took place from the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, and was largely attended. The services were very impressive.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright has been speechless since Sunday, and is incapable of moving. His demise is hourly expected, it being impossible for him to live in the condition in which he now is. The announcement of his death may be looked for at any time. As will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE, his illness was pronounced dangerous some days ago, and also his partial recovery. It is very doubtful if he lives many days longer.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report, 2,900 bales.

Bacon was quoted on the street to-day at 33s; Cumberland cut pork at 57s 6d for new.

Illinois Insurance Companies.

The official statements at this time published in Springfield and Chicago papers, by the State Auditor, show the actual cash received and paid out during the year 1871, by the five Illinois fire insurance companies now doing business, to be as follows:

	Cash received.	Cash paid out.	Cash gain.
Rockford	$144,132.72	$93,098.12	$51,034.60
German	51,094.80	34,226.96	16,867.84
Farmer's	52,392.42	47,273.03	5,219.39
German Ins. and Sav.	30,[illegible]	26,000.66	4,[illegible]
	Cash received.	Cash paid out.	Cash loss.
American	$105,409.55	$138,046.68	$32,637.08

Only two of the above companies paid dividends during the year,—the German Insurance and Savings Company paying $17,011.20, and the Rockford $4,000. The Rockford Insurance Company, of this city, which heads the list so handsomely, confines its business entirely to the State of Illinois, and is a decided favorite with the farming Community.—*Rockford Gazette, Feb. 22, 1872.*

Insurance Charts.

The *Herald* Fire Insurance Chart, for 1872, is now ready. It contains all the information given in the sworn statements of all the Fire Insurance companies authorized to do business in Illinois to date, and will enable any one, by reference to it, to ascertain their exact standing, as to assets, liabilities, business, amount at risk, book value of stock, and much other valuable information, to be obtained from no other source. For sale at the office of the *Herald*, No. 17 South Halsted street, Chicago. Price 25 cents.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

Dividend of 60 per cent in the above Company, payable on demand, at Room 17, northeast corner of Washington and Clinton streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

CURTIS CLARKE,
ALFRED JAMES.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, Plantation Bitters, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous *viva voce* advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor. But it is a well-known fact that the proprietors of the Plantation Bitters have never relied upon newspaper bolstering to establish the success of a preparation which owes its astonishing popularity mainly to the oral testimony of the thousands who have either experienced or been the eye-witness of the immense physical good it has wrought throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Chicago Colorado Colony, Longmont, Col. This flourishing colony, organized last year by Rev. Robert Collyer, Governor Bross, S. H. Gay, Geo. S. Bowen, and others of Chicago, offers, until the first of May, memberships on the original terms, with choice selections of farm lands and town lots. For full particulars apply personally, or by letter, to C. N. Pratt, 95 South Canal street, Chicago.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 28, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

At this season of the year coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and lungs prevail. Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is a valuable remedy. No family should be without a bottle in the house. It is only 25 cents, and will be found worth as many dollars for the cure of the above complaints. It is for sale by all druggists.

The Double Dome Furnace.—Everyone interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 234 State street.

Rest, Health, and Comfort to Mother and child.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL."

S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N.Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial package free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The money markets, both here and in the Eastern cities, continue well supplied with loanable funds. It is apparent that there is yet a slight undertone of uneasiness in regard to the expanded condition of the Eastern banks, and also in regard to the possibility of schemes in New York to lock up greenbacks and depress railroad stocks. But there seems to be no positive evidence of these plans being inaugurated yet, and the improvement in American securities in Europe since the threatening aspect of the Alabama claims began to disappear has caused an improvement in the general feeling.

In the local market business continues dull and money abundant.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN ILLINOIS.

A compilation published by one of the insurance periodicals shows that, according to the sworn statements of the companies, on file in the Auditor's office at Springfield, there are now sixty corporations doing a fire insurance business in the State of Illinois. Of these, only five are Companies organized under the laws of this State, viz: the American, of Chicago; the Farmers', of Freeport; the German, of Quincy; and the Rockford, of Rockford. The remaining fifty-five Companies are organizations of other States and countries, as follows: New York, 18; Connecticut, 7; Ohio, 6; Pennsylvania, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Missouri, 4; Wisconsin, 2; Michigan, 2; Virginia, 1; Minnesota, 1; California, 1; England, 3.

The gross assets of the sixty companies is $85,369,892. Their gross liabilities for losses unpaid, reinsurance, and all other direct claims, exclusive of liabilities to the stockholders, is $3,177,690. The total amount of their risks in force on Jan. 1, was the enormous aggregate of $3,395,778,516. The amount of risks written in Illinois during the year, was $233,724,919, and the losses incurred by these sixty companies during the year, in Illinois, was $18,937,620. The total premiums received, in Illinois, by the sixty companies, was $2,944,881, showing their losses to have been $16,012,739 in excess of their receipts.

A correspondent at Alton sends us the following:

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would it not be well for the Auditor of State to attend to that branch of his official duties connected with the interests of policy-holders in Fire Insurance Companies that are now in the hands of Receivers?

The "Illinois Mutual," of this city (Alton), had losses in Chicago of about $1,100,000, and is trying to compromise at 10 cents on the dollar, whilst the company is able to pay 20 cents. A large share of the assets of this company is on "mortgages," which ought to be foreclosed. Please elbow Mr. Lippincott on this matter.

QUI VIVE.

In connection with the above we would say that we believe the Auditor did call upon the insolvent insurance companies of this city shortly after the fire, for a showing of their condition. The companies, however, disregarded the call altogether, and no information has ever been elicited from them except what has been drawn out of them by individual policy holders. With one exception, the insolvent companies of this city are now in bankruptcy. The assignees are, doubtless able to furnish information which would be of much value to the holders of their policies, if it were made public in an official report. The Receivers of other insolvent companies in other parts of the State could also furnish information which the Auditor has a right to demand. The Auditor has charge of the Insurance business in this State, and we think Colonel Lippincott will not have done his whole duty until he has insisted on having the necessary information from the legal representatives of the companies, to make a comprehensive report of the condition of all the insolvent companies.

THE LOSSES BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The *Baltimore Underwriter* shows that the average loss of fifty-three companies which suspended after the Chicago fire was $1,130,502, and says:—

Out of 335 American companies, 249 experienced partial or total losses; and five of the six English offices doing business in this country were among the mourners, the Queen, we believe, being the only one that escaped. The loss in American companies has been estimated as high as $83,000,000, while the English companies were billeted $6,000,000, which would give *a grand aggregate* of $89,000,000. The total amount of assets, American and English, represented in the fire was $140,000,000; deducting the losses, the balance would be $56,000,000. Of the total number of companies affected, some sixty "suspended," and twenty-eight have taken measures to make up their impairment and have mostly resumed business. Finally, the following table shows:—

Ratio of capital to Chicago losses...26.26 per cent.
Ratio of capital to total loss...25.61 per cent.
Ratio of assets to Chicago losses...48.68 per cent.
Ratio of assets to total loss...47.47 per cent.

NEW FINANCIAL BOOKS.

Haine's Manual of Interest Exchange, etc., is a new work of such real merit that it cannot fail to become popular with bankers and merchants generally. Besides having as complete a set of interest tables as any now in use, it contains elaborate tables by which the value of any sum in Federal money, from $1 to $10,000, is shown in sterling money, and *vice versa*, without requiring calculations on the part of the reader. The other tables of averages and compound interest, and the rules for discounts and for averaging accounts by interest, are equally valuable. The volume is small enough to carry in the pocket, and is published by the author at 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

The *Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac*, published by I. Smith Homans, 25 Murray street, New York, is too well known to require any extended notice. Bankers throughout the United States recognize it as one of the necessary things in a bank, on account of its statistical information in regard to all the banks in the United States, giving the names of the Presidents and Cashiers, and the New York correspondents of every bank, both corporate and private; also, a list of all the foreign bill drawers. Its tables of the value of greenbacks, at any price, for gold, under 185, and its tables of prices of commodities during the year, are alone worth more than the cost of the book. The volume for 1872 brings the statistics on these subjects up to the beginning of 1872.

CALIFORNIA SAVINGS.

The San Francisco *Real Estate Circular* contains some elaborate statistics, showing that the eleven savings banks of that city hold deposits to the aggregate amount of $37,031,076, due to 41,466 depositors, showing an average of $893 to the credit of each. During the last six months the number of depositors has increased 2,596, and the aggregate of deposits has increased $2,489,479.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111	112
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111	112¼
10-40s		110¼
U. S. currency 6s	113	114¼
U. S. 5s, new	108½	
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100&int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		110¼
Sterling Exchange		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	110	110¾
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	173	175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Gold dull at 110½@110¼. Loans were from 3 to 5 for carrying. Clearings, $42,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

The speculative interest on the Stock Exchange to-day centered largely in Chicago & Northwestern common shares, which sold up to 77¼ as against 74¼ yesterday. General speculation outside of Northwestern common exhibited some strength, the activity being in Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Erie, but otherwise the market was dull and lower until late in the afternoon, when there was a slight recovery, closing firmer.

Money was active during the afternoon at from 7 currency to 7 gold.

Southern bonds dull in the absence of the regular call.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	111½
Coupons, '62	111½	Coupons, '68	112½
Coupons, '64	111½	10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	111½	Currency '6s	114
New	110½		

State bonds:

Missouri	95½	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, old	67	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	67	North Carolina, new	17½
Virginia, new	52		

Stocks closed:

Canton	86¾	New Jersey Central	111
U. S. Telegraph	70½	St. Paul	57
Quicksilver	35	St. Paul preferred	78½
Adams Express	91	Wabash	75¾
Wells & Fargo Ex.	73	Wabash preferred	86
American Express	68¼	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex.	66	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	59½	Terre Haute, pref.	54
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	95	Chi. & Alton pref.	120
Erie	32¼	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Erie preferred	58	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	87½
Harlem	109½	Chicago, B. & Q.	135
Harlem preferred	126	Lake Shore	92¾
Reading	114	Indiana Central	24½
Michigan Central	117½	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	34½
Northwestern	77½	Union Pacific bonds	91¾
Northwestern pref.	91½	Cen. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	111½		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,520	2,383	2,243	2,916
Wheat, bu	3,155	16,400	2,400	1,722
Corn, bu	39,632	15,310	25,136	8,020
Oats, bu	9,915	12,908	7,849	1,233
Rye, bu	1,120	1,704	....	....
Barley, bu	8,630	3,020	9,457	422
Grass seeds, lbs	176,090	79,027	71,937	5,620
Flax seed, lbs	....	3,796	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	1,450	23,710	10,749	....
Cured meats, lbs	170,180	172,615	830,057	445,903
Beef, brls	65	104	65	46
Pork, brls	678	361	....	341
Lard, lbs	146,548	182,050	665,187	243,524
Tallow, lbs	12,540	5,140	....	....
Butter, lbs	26,345	35,287	....	10,770
Dressed hogs, No.	2,161	1,401	1,082	465
Live hogs, No.	4,078	2,135	3,214	124
Cattle, No.	2,573	1,883	1,713	201
Sheep, No.	1,129	385	691	....
Hides, lbs	167,722	92,536	103,380	47,450
Highwines, brls	243	200	185	405
Wool, lbs	9,120	16,292	....	20,990
Potatoes, bu	1,711	1,191	....	....
Lumber, m	1,533	238	469	1,671
Shingles, m	1,560	1,190	590	1,876
Lath, m	80	....	30	121
Salt, brls	970	280	507	567

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 680 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat, 141 cars wheat, 4 cars oats, 2 cars rye. Total, 169 cars, or 68,000 bu.

There was not much doing in produce circles to-day, and grain and provisions were generally lower, there being a widespread desire to sell, while comparatively few were willing to assume the responsibility of carrying property while there is so much of it here, and so much more waiting to come. Hence, most of the trading was in settlement of previous deals. The near approach of the month of March made this department rather active at times, but little was done besides that.

A resolution was submitted by the Directors of the Board of Trade to-day, which will be acted on to-morrow or Thursday, looking towards the establishment of a second session of the Board daily at half-past 3 o'clock p. m., at which business shall be conducted by call; the call to include produce, stocks, bonds, &c.

The Directors also propose to incorporate in the list of standing rules the present regulation that, in deliveries of lard in tierces, the full number of packages shall be delivered, the excess or deficiency from 320 lbs per tierce to be settled for at the regular market price.

The Directors also submitted a document, to lie over for 30 days, to meet difficulties arising from the ruling of the Circuit Court in relation to the arbitration of commercial cases. It adds to the present admitted causes for suspension from membership the failure to comply with the award of the Committee on Arbitration or Appeals, and also provides that the two parties to an arbitration shall each sign an account and an agreement to accept the award made by the Committee.

Highwines were dull and again easier, with holders asking 85½c, and one or two bids at 85c. Sales were 150 brls at 85½c. The market closed dull.

Dressed hogs were dull and a shade lower, there being few buyers, and they did not take hold till nearly 1 o'clock. Sales were made of 768 head at $4.95@5.00 for soft, $5.00@5.07½ for choice frozen, and $5.15 for choice pigs. The market closed quiet.

Lake freights were less active, but a shade firmer, one vessel, the schooners G. D. Norris and Christine Nilsson being chartered at 12½c for corn to Buffalo. They will carry out about 40,000 bu.

Provisions were again weak for purely local reasons, the strongest part of the business being that the downward movement was continued in spite of a firmer feeling in hogs. The cause was a general desire to sell pork and lard which it was feared will be delivered on the 1st of March, and other options declined in sympathy, though there was some speculative inquiry for the more deferred options. The transactions in pork and lard were principally for March, in settlement of expected deliveries, a few trades being changed around from March into April and May. Pork declined about 10c per brl, and lard 7½c per 100 lbs. Meats were less active, but steady, being held firmly at former prices. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.50; do seller May, $12.70@12.75; do seller June, $12.90@12.95; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.75; do seller April, $8.95; do seller May, $9.05. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 5¾c for short clear; and 8½@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for roughsides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, 10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c.

Sales were reported of 5,250 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.30; 3,500 brls do at $12.27½; 2,450 brls do at $12.25; 750 brls do, seller April at $12.52½; 2,000 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.47½; 500 brls do at $12.45; 2,000 brls do seller May at $12.80; 1,750 brls do at $12.75; 250 brls do at $12.72½; 500 brls do at $12.70; 800 tcs lard, cash or seller March, at $8.80; 1,050 tcs do at $8.77½; 5,250 tcs do at $8.75; 750 tcs do seller April at $8.95; 750 tcs do at $8.72½; 500 tcs do seller May at $9.10; 20,000 lbs green hams (average 12 lbs) at 8c; 20,000 lbs do at 7½c; 50,000 lbs green shoulders at $3.90; 200,000 lbs salted do, seller April, at $4.20; 2,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 6½c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 250 boxes long clear, seller April, at 6½c; 300,000 lbs short clear, seller May, at 6½c; 500 boxes do, seller April, at 6½c.

Flour was in good demand, on shipping account, and a much larger business would have been transacted, but for the fact that most holders asked higher prices, the advance demanded varying with the brand from 10c to 25c per brl. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 200 brls do (Pearl of Menden and Nashville Eagle) at $8.50; 125 brls at $8.00; 60 brls do (seconds) at $6.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Union) at $7.00; 100 do (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.12½; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,060 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $16.50; 10 tons do at $16.25; and 10 tons do at $16.00—all on track.

Wheat was quiet at ½c below the inside prices of yesterday, being reported heavy in New York, where it seemed to have weakened on general principles, as there was no news from Liverpool. It was Thanksgiving Day in England, the subject of praise being the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The trading here was local, and largely confined to the settlement of March options, the more deferred options being so little wanted that they were relatively the weakest. The market for seller March opened at $1.25¼, improved to $1.25½, and declined to $1.24¾ at the close. Seller last half sold at $1.25¼@1.26¼; seller April at $1.25¾@1.27¼, and seller May at $1.30¼@1.31, all closing dull at the inside. There was little inquiry for cash wheat; No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.15@1.17; and rejected do at $1.05@1.07, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring, strictly fresh receipts, at $1.31; 2,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 25,800 bu do at $1.25¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.25⅛; 16,000 bu do at $1.25. Total, 55,000 bu.

Corn was rather more active for future, and quiet for spot, at ½c decline. The general features of the market were nearly the same as in wheat, except that there seemed to be several outside orders here to buy for May and June, though the limits fixed were generally below current quotations. Corn for this month and next was not wanted, and the more liberal receipts made offerings of cash lots larger, hence weakness. Seller March opened at 39½c, declined to 39c, and closed at 39@39⅛c. Seller April sold at 39¾@39½c, seller May at 43@43½c, seller June at do, and seller July at 44¼@44½c, all closing at medium quotations. Ear corn was again lower. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 64,800 bu do at 39c; 7,000 bu do at 38 15-16c; 6,500 bu shelled, and 400 bu in ears, both at 37c on track. Total, 80,200 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and a shade easier. There was a light inquiry for car lots from local feed dealers, and a few trades settled up for March, but little else. The market was quoted all through the session at 31⅝@32c cash or seller March; 32¼@32½c seller April; and 35@35½c seller May. Rejected was nominal at 29c. Cash sales were restricted to 2,400 bu strictly fresh at 32c.

Rye was inactive and easier, holders asking yesterday's prices, while there were one or two buyers at ½c less. For strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, 74c was bid. Rejected nominal, at 66@67c.

Barley was firmer but quiet. The market opened weak, with sale at 58½c seller March, but closed at 58½c bid, and 59c asked for that option. Regular No. 2 closed at 59@59½c, and strictly fresh receipts do, at 60c. No. 3 quoted at 50@52c, and rejected at 43@45. Cash sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 60c; 800 bu do (regular) at 59½c; 400 bu by sample, at 73c; 400 bu do at 69c; 1,200 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 4,400 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Feb. 24, '72.	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 25, '71.
No. 1 amber	1,280	1,280	....
No. 1 red	200	200	653
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	895
No. 2 winter	4,600	4,600	879
Rej. winter	....	....	....
No. 1 spring	27,610	27,963	342,310
No. 2 spring	1,424,254	1,425,655	2,911,433
No. 3 spring	70,902	70,260	167,005
No. 1 hard spring	7,252	9,503	....
No. 2 hard spring	37,191	37,191	....
Rejected spring	28,970	27,790	37,056
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	4,800
Total	1,605,328	1,607,511	3,464,225
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	43,182	27,565
No. 1	77,017	77,017	1,073
No. 2	5,025,238	4,970,072	222,324
Rejected	116,987	113,738	22,357
No grade	1,829	1,839	33,985
Kiln dried	....	....	3,516
New No. 2	....	....	2,564,822
Total	5,264,243	5,205,848	2,876,142
OATS.			
No. 1	6,985	6,985	6,361
No. 2	938,614	925,481	648,406
Rejected	71,882	70,716	40,845
No grade	116	1,116	....
Total	1,018,497	1,004,298	695,612
RYE.			
No. 1	54,969	54,969	18,912
No. 2	231,921	228,801	56,760
Rejected	7,544	7,544	3,494
Total	294,434	291,314	78,160
BARLEY.			
No. 2	452,828	474,624	289,813
No. 3	75,037	79,722	49,333
Rejected	6,832	7,890	8,261
Total	534,697	562,236	347,407

Total grains of all kinds, 8,717,199, being an increase of 45,992 bu within the week. There is an increase of 58,395 bu corn, 14,199 bu oats, 3,120 bu rye, and a decrease of 2,183 bu wheat, and 27,539 bu barley. In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 49,551 bu wheat, 541,778 bu corn, and 155,626 bu oats; total, 746,955 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 194,740 bu wheat, and 693,885 bu corn; total, 888,625 bu—two-thirds of which was included in the amounts reported in store.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, say of the provision movement:

The demand for dry-salted meats has not only been more general, but more extensive than in any preceding week; and, in addition to a liberal trade with the South, which has been taking freely for both present and future delivery, there has been a free inquiry from the Ohio River, and a large demand from local dealers, who are seemingly indisposed to pass anything cheap, however large it may be. The sales, present and future, aggregate fully 3,000,000 lbs, of which 2,000,000 lbs were taken by local operators.

The demand for bacon is improving, and as Southern feeders are beginning to feel the effect of a warm temperature, they order a larger quantity of bacon and a correspondingly smaller one of D. S. meats, which, until the past week, composed the bulk of Southern shipments. Apprehensive of an advance in prices, larger operators have been buying freely of sound lots for April to May, and June delivery; and, as these men reside not merely at the South, but at the West—along the Ohio—their operations add materially to the confidence of the trade, and impress upon dealers a conviction that prices cannot well be lower, but may be a good deal higher. Movements of property to Southern points are still checked by the want of shipping facilities, but, judging from present indications, this difficulty has about disappeared, and, after the present week, will no longer be felt.

Felt & Drake, of New York, write as follows, under date of Feb. 24, 1872:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows: Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 321,060 bu (197,402 more than last week); Liverpool, 251,626 bu; Glasgow, 12,837 bu; Cork, for orders, 48,766 bu; Antwerp, 8,331 bu.

Total corn, 262,472 bu (9,472 less than last week); Liverpool, 87,087 bu; London, 66,938 bu; Glasgow, 41,127 bu; Antwerp, 16,028 bu; Londonderry, 23,400 bu; Cork, for orders, 22,799 bu; Hamburg, 18,333 bu; Bremen, 7,760 bu.

Total flour, 402 brls (1,758 less than last week); London, 400 brls; Bremen, 2 brls.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was again weak, declining to $1.24½ cash or seller March, and $1.25½ seller April, which were the terms of the last sales. Corn was very quiet. Only one sale was reported—at 39½c, seller March.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

BUTTER—The butter market presents no new features. The demand for good to choice grades keeps pace with the supply, and prices remain firm as previously quoted, while of low grades the supply largely increases the requirements of the trade, and the market is weak and unsettled. Shippers are still in the market, and are picking up all really desirable lots at very full prices. We quote the general market steady at the following prices: Strictly choice dairy, 30@35c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—There is a steady, fair movement in cotton seamless bags, and stimulated by the firm tone of the market, for the raw material dealers are decidedly firm in their views, and do not seem anxious to increase sales at the current rates, as the tendency of prices is to a still higher range. Burlaps and gunnies remain steady and firm. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Granampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A brisk trade was witnessed in this market throughout the past week, the weather being uniformly pleasant, and favorable for active building operations. Prices have undergone no quotable change, ruling steady and firm as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℔ brl.

BEANS—Choice navies are in light supply, and sales have recently been effected at $2.37½@2.50 per bu. Common to good medium are in fair stock, but under a steady good demand prices are firm all round. We quote: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ℔ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—The advanced prices recently established in New York and Cincinnati have had the effect to strengthen the market here, and the best goods are being held fully ½c higher than on the date of our last weekly review. The stocks are now fair for the season, and a very satisfactory business is doing. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 16½@17c; do, imitation, 15@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c; Ohio factory, 15½c.

COAL—Trade has been more quiet, with prices easier, though no quotable decline has taken place. All the leading dealers are now filling orders at $11.50 for all sizes of Lackawanna coal except range, which is held at $12.00. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Bloesburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in steady fair request at unchanged prices, sales making at $7.00@8.00, according to quality.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—With the exception of a further advance of 5c per lb in citric acid, and 5c per lb in white glue, there have been no changes worthy of mention during the past week. The general market continues active and firm, especially on German goods. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.35	@ 1.40
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@ 75
Ammonia, carb., lb	23	@ 25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ ....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	....	@ 1.10
Borax, ref., lb	36	@ 38
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20	@ 1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@ 1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33	@ 38
Gum camphor, lb	80	@ 85
Gum opium, lb	6.25	@ 6.50
Gum shellac, lb	45	@ 50
Glue, white, lb	40	@ 50
Iodine, lb	12.50	@ ....
Lye, conc, case	6.00	@ ....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.00	@ 5.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@ 1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	7.00	@ 7.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	63	@ ....
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@ ....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.50	@ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00	@ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@ 2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@ 1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25	@ 2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.60	@ ....
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@ ....
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 6

EGGS—Were in large supply to-day, and, notwithstanding an active demand existed, prices were weak and lower. Sales were reported at 22@24c, though sales at the outside figure were rare.

FRUITS—DRIED—Aside from apples, which have advanced fully ½c, prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The market is firmer, however, for nearly everything in the list, and in all domestic and many descriptions of foreign fruits the tendency is to advance. The stocks are liberal and finely assorted, and, all things considered, a satisfactory business is doing. The following are the prices current: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 17@19½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8@8½c; do, new Western, 8½@9c; do new Michigan, 10@10½c.

FISH—Whitefish and trout have advanced 25c per ½ brl during the week, with which exception quotations remain unchanged. A brisk trade has been enjoyed by our leading dealers, and, in sympathy with prices East, the feeling is decidedly firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.25; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and apples are meeting with a steady fair demand, but other fruits are neglected. Prices have undergone no important change, the following being the ruling rates: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11, for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, ℔ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Few changes, and none of importance, have taken place in the grocery market within the past half dozen days. Business, though by no means brisk, is quite as good as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and, as the spring trade promises an early opening, a good feeling prevails. The stocks are large and finely assorted, and all orders are being promptly filled at the quoted prices. Refined sugars have eased off ½c during the week, while in rice an advance has been established. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@22½c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@26½c; Miracaibo at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@9½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11½@12c; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans, at 9½@11½c; molasses do, at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The market is firmer than on the date of our last review. The low prices prevalent checked receipts, so that although the demand has not materially improved, sellers have been enabled to work up prices to the extent of 50c per ton both in prairie and timothy. The market was quiet to-day, and steady at the annexed quotations: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.60@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are steadily active, and the quoted prices are adhered to with great firmness. The receipts are gradually falling off, and any considerable increase in the demand would, no doubt, result in a sharp advance. But such increase is not generally looked for, and the market may be quoted steady at the annexed prices: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price, branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices have ruled steady and firm at the advance noted a week ago. We repeat our list as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 1-4c	
Bar iron	4 5-10@	4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@	5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10@	5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10@	6	rates
Oval	5 1-10@	5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10@	4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10	5 6-10	rates
Russia iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18		rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4	@ 6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2	@ 8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9	@12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4	@12 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@11	rates

LEATHER—Increased activity is noted in the leather trade, and although no decided advance has as yet taken place, the tendency, not only in domestic but foreign leather, is unmistakably upward. Stocks here and at the East are reported light, and dealers are refusing to fill orders save at very full prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, ℔ lb, 39@42c; kip, ℔ lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, ℔ ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, ℔ ft, 24@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, ℔ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 19 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 25@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, ℔ lb, 39@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, ℔ doz, $55.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is in good demand on local account, with a better inquiry from the country, as the spring approaches. Prices continue steady at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@23.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards, joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@21.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	21.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate was yesterday advanced 50c, with which exception prices range the same as a week ago. Trade is good, for the season, and steadily improving. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Continue in active request and will probably soon advance, as higher prices have recently been established in Pittsburgh. Orders are still being filled at $3.50 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d per keg, $5.25; 6d per keg, $5.50; 4d per keg, $5.75; 3d per keg, $6.50; find 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Turpentine and lard oil have advanced during the week, the former 5c, and the latter 3c per gallon. Other oils remain comparatively steady at former rates. The general market exhibits increasing activity and the quoted prices are fully sustained. Linseed and turpentine are in light stock. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 88c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 65@68c; linseed raw, 93c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.05@1.08.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and are salable at 85@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice, from store.

POULTRY—Prices have been subjected to but slight fluctuations during the past week. Turkies and chickens meet with a steady fair demand, but other descriptions are very quiet. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13½c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

PAPER—Common wrapping paper is a shade firmer, Otherwise the market is without the slightest change. We quote: News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common wrapping, 3½@4c.

PAPER STOCK—There is only a light demand for paper stock, at present, and prices are less firm. The offerings are liberal, and are slow sale at the annexed quotations: No ton rags, mixed, 3½@3½c; all cotton, mixed, 4½@4½c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manila rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½c.

PAINTS AND OILS—Are becoming more active as the season advances, and the general tendency of prices seems to be upward. No quotable change has taken place during the past week, and we repeat our list, as follows:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ @11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.50
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—The market is still firm, and advancing. The demand is large, while the supply is inconsiderable, and the following prices have been established:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$52.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	52.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	52.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	52.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	47.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	46.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	49.00
No. 1 Missouri	45.00

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ℔ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active and rather weak at former prices, at $2.40 for inferior, and $2.80@3.10 for fair to prime. Clover was quiet and unchanged at $5.40@5.50. Hungarian was nominal at 95c@$1.00, and millet at 95c. Flax nominal at $1.75.

TEAS—Remain quiet and steady. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 60@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35c; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.40; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra leaf Japan, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The market for this article is without change in any essential particular. The demand is generally reported fair, and the subjoined prices are fully sustained:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Dealers report the market quiet and steady at the following prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $6.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Nothing new has been developed in connection with the wool market. The supply continues to fall greatly short of the demand, and a firm and buoyant feeling still prevails. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@65c
Washed, medium, in good condition	68@66c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	40@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@44c
Unwashed, coarse	38@40c
Tub-washed, prime condition	79@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phil. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	45
Buffalo	35	70	35	45
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	35
Indianapolis	25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	35
Newark, O.	40	80	40	45
Wheeling	45	90	45	50
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	....	....

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

In comparison with last week the condition of the dry goods market is without change in any important particular. Our leading houses are doing a steady, satisfactory business, and while the advance in staple fabrics has not been as pronounced as during the preceding two or three weeks there has been no abatement in the firmness of prices. The stocks of both staple and fancy goods are unusually full, and seem to have been selected with more than ordinary care. Among the changes in values during the past week, we note ½c advance in Boot E bleached cotton; ½c in Willow Brook ticks, and ½c in American stripes. The following quotations are furnished:

PRINTS.			
Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	10
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	11
Sprague	11½	Wamsutta	8½
American	11½		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	14 c	Glasglow	12½
Bates	14 c	Hartford	11½
BROWN COTTONS.			
Indian Head, 4-4	15	Medford	13 c
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Atlantic P	12½
Atlantic A, 4-4	15	Agawam F	12
Stark A	15	Lawrence LL	12½
Great Falls E	14½	Utica C	11
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E	15½c	Pepperell O	12½c
Nashua R	14	Pepperell N	11
Nashua O	13	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell E	14½	Dwight Star	14½
Pepperell R	13½	Portsmouth P	9
BLEACHED COTTON.			
Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	16 c
New York Mills	22	Hill, 4-4	17
Wamsutta	20	Boot, E, 4-4	13½
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	18	Canoe, 3-4	8½
Lonsdale, soft	18		
TICKS.			
Swift River	12½c	Amoskeag, ACA	31 c
Amoskeag, D	18	Willow Brook	26
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	30
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	25		
DENIMS.			
York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	18 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	26	Warren, AXA, br'n	23
Otis, AXA, blue	23	Warren, BB, brown	21
Otis, BB, blue	21	Warren, CC, brown	18
STRIPES.			
American, 3-3	12½c	Amoskeag, 3-3	19 c
American, 6-3	13½	Amoskeag, 6-3	20
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag sateens	17 c	Canoe River	11½c
Pequot sateens	15½	Bates	10½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner, 3-4	9@10c	Paper	13@14c

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,573	4,078	1,129
Tuesday	2,108	10,189	628
Total	4,681	14,317	1,757
Same time last week	5,026	19,558	3,238
Week before last	3,058	13,384	2,880

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,713	3,214	691
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—The market was quiet to-day, the lack of activity being due to the uninviting character of the supply more than anything else. The receipts were moderate, and Eastern advices were rather favorable than otherwise, but the miserable quality of the bulk of the cattle offered for sale restricted operations to a considerable extent, and it was a dull and dragging market throughout. Shippers were out in full force, New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other Eastern cities being represented, but there was very little competition, and, with the exception of a few choice droves, which were taken at full prices, sales were at ½c off. The inquiry for stock cattle was also less active than for some time past, but there were buyers for all suitable lots, and at full former rates. Butchers' stuff was too plenty, and in some instances concessions of ½@½c were made, though the sellers generally preferred to "hold over" rather than accept lower prices. The range of prices paid was $3.00@6.00, though few sold above $5.50, and not many below $4.00. The market closed steady and unchanged for choice grades, but dull and weak for common and medium.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 760 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
36	good steers	1,221	$5.15
17	medium steers	1,145	4.75
33	good steers	1,312	5.40
15	choice shipping steers	1,378	5.55
26	choice shipping steers	1,389	5.70
18	cows	933	4.00
18	butchers' stock	1,024	4.37½
20	good fleshy steers	1,313	5.00
17	good fleshy steers	1,030	4.30
14	stockers	1,033	4.30
15	good steers	1,229	5.25
14	stock steers	942	3.75
14	choice steers	1,387	5.60
18	butchers' stock	974	4.25
12	good steers	1,259	5.10
15	good steers	1,091	4.85
18	light fleshy steers	998	4.50
12	stockers	987	4.12½
18	stockers	1,060	4.12½
17	butchers' stock	1,056	4.30
16	fat pony steers	1,086	5.10
41	choice shipping steers	1,347	5.75
61	good shipping steers	1,254	5.50
36	good shipping steers	1,173	5.50
14	rough fat oxen	1,610	5.00
16	rough fleshy steers	1,313	5.00
33	choice shipping steers	1,433	6.00
17	butchers' stock	963	4.50
68	smooth fleshy steers	1,270	5.12½
31	stockers	903	4.25
15	good steers	1,263	5.30
38	fleshy steers	1,101	4.87½
17	fleshy steers	1,163	4.75
20	stock steers	1,235	4.60
15	light smooth steers	1,041	4.40
34	good steers	1,032	4.45
32	good steers	1,252	5.25
15	butchers' stock	1,320	4.70
18	medium steers	1,270	5.00
16	good steers	1,241	5.25
17	butchers' stock	893	4.12½
28	fleshy steers	1,210	5.12½
66	good steers	1,392	5.60
78	good steers	1,365	5.70
30	good steers	1,409	5.50
26	medium steers	1,361	5.12½
14	good steers	1,314	5.30
14	good steers	1,395	5.25
17	good steers	1,331	5.50

HOGS—Trade opened active this morning, at stronger prices. Advices from the East were favorable, and under an active competition between shippers prices crept up fully 10c per 100 lbs on both light and heavy grades. In the afternoon comparatively little trading was done, buyers having generally filled their orders and withdrawn from the market, and the feeling at the close was emphatically weak. In the absence of any considerable number of sales, however, values must be considered nominally unchanged, and we quote prices easy at $4.20@4.30 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed; at $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.45@4.65 for good to choice. A few extra were taken early at $4.75@4.80, but the most of the sales were at prices raging downward from $4.45.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	314	$4.40	54	197	$4.25	61	222	4.45
52	288	4.30	65	198	4.30	64	200	4.35
60	298	4.30	41	181	4.20	38	222	4.40
65	254	4.25	16	182	4.25	62	230	4.55
17	260	4.50	61	234	4.35	63	204	4.30
80	268	4.50	64	185	4.35	44	156	4.20
48	227	4.40	47	312	4.80	41	183	4.30
20	387	4.80	50	306	4.50	68	195	4.35
72	358	4.75	55	262	4.35	18	183	4.35
61	265	4.65	59	274	4.45	35	235	4.35
57	287	4.50	74	191	4.40	21	335	4.25
53	245	4.40	66	208	4.30	38	175	4.25
67	229	4.25	64	265	4.50	45	350	4.65
51	263	4.37½	47	189	4.35	65	218	4.50
65	406	4.75	45	248	4.40	48	276	4.65
116	195	4.30	57	284	4.35	55	261	4.25
54	297	4.30	62	202	4.40	46	203	4.35
56	224	4.40						

SHEEP—The sheep market was active to the extent of the supply, and firm. The average quality was good, and everything sold at full former rates. We quote common to medium at $4.00@5.50, and good to choice at $6.00@7.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 24.—There has been but little doing this week, but the market is very firm at prices ranging from 14½c to 15c for farm dairies. Some farmers holding small lots of a thousand pounds or more of "late made" have refused the last figure, which is considered a "top price" by dealers for this class of goods. We hear of 16c being offered for factories, and refused. There is but little factory make now back, but the factories that are holding, hope to get 16½c to 17c. Dealers say there is no margin at 16c after paying freight and commissions.

The prospect that the early make of cheese will go off at good rates is now very encouraging.

Butter has come forward this week only in small quantities, and has been mostly taken for the local trade at 20@25c, according to quality.

Abortion among cows is prevailing in some sections of the country, and losses have been as high as 36 in a herd of 60.

The weather has been mild with flurries of snow and high winds.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 411, making the supply since Friday 4,063 or 229 cars, against 146 last week. The market was dull, not enough transactions being made to establish prices. Sales: 72 Ohio steers, av 1,035 to 1,135 lbs, $5.25; 22 Ohio steckers, av 866 lbs, $4.00; 17 Michigan steers, av 1,236 lbs, $5.62½; 105 Illinois steers, av 1,212 lbs, on private terms.

Sheep—Receipts 1382, making the supply thus far for this week's market 4,182, against 6,268 last week. Sales since last report 366 Michigan sheep, 77 to 85-lbs, $6.00@7.40; 191 Ohio sheep, 7½ to 85-lbs, $6.25@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts 1,044, making supply since Friday 12,876 against 13,372 last week. Through shipments left only about 8 cars on market. Quality of receipts generally good; market quiet, buyers refuse to pay more than $4.75 for shipping purposes, while holders ask $5.00. Sales 349 medium to good $4.60, and 149 at $4.80.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The dry goods market is comparatively quiet, with an advancing tendency. Utica 36-inch brown sheetings are up to 16c; do 40-inch, 19c; do 48-inch, 30c; do 58-inch, 36c; do 10-quarter, 55c; do 11-quarter, 60c; do 33-inch bleached, 18c; do 36-inch extra heavy, 19c. Great Falls M bleached muslin advanced to 13½c, and A do to 14½c. Worsted and woollen spring shawls are in fine display and attracting much attention, to-morrow being opening day. Goff braids are selling at 80c; Star at 90c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.27¼; No. 2, $1.24¼. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39c. Rye quiet and lower No. 1, 72½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 59½c.

HOGS—Steady; $4.15@4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, and holders anxious to sell; 12½@12½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.50; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.60@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.65; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 29,000 bu; white Western, $1.79@1.85. Rye more active; Western, 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 31,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 70c; yellow, 70½@71c; old Western mixed, 73c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 2,000 bu.

EGGS—Scarcely so firm, at 37@39c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominal. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Havana, 9@9½c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 50@63c. Rice quiet at 9@10c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and weak at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade easier; new mess, $14.00@14.12½; old, $13.87½; prime, $12.00; new prime mess, $13.75@14.00; mess for February and March, $14.00; do for April, $14.10. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs heavy at 5½c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½c; short rib, 7@7½c. Lard less active; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 11@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady at 12@17c.

WHISKEY—More active at 90½@90½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber, $1.64; white, $1.75@190. Rye unchanged. Corn very quiet; yellow, 65½c@66½c; mixed, 66c. Oats dull; white, 54½@55c.

PROVISIONS—Improved demand. Mess pork, $14.75. Lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 65c. Oats dull; 51@53c. Rye quiet; 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady; $14.50. Bulk—Shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c, for loose; ½c more for packed. Bacon and hams unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower; 90½@91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.59; No. 2, $1.50@1.51. Corn steady at 52c. Oats steady at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined unsettled and inactive at 21@21½c for car lots; 22@22½c for small lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Tobacco unusually active and strong for all grades; sales 400 hhds.

COTTON—Quiet and strong; middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; extra family, $7.00. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but little demand for round lots; demand on order fair. Mess pork held at $13.25. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼; clear rib, 7¼; clear, 7½c; sugar cured hams, 12½c; plain, 12c, canvassed and packed. Lard in fair demand; 9½@10c. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c, packed.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn scarce and firmer; mixed, 72@73c; white, 80@85c. Oats easier at 56.

PROVISIONS—Lard easier; tierce, 9½@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Molasses depressed by the heavy receipts of Northern syrup; Louisiana molasses—inferior, 35@40c; prime, 57@58c; strictly prime, 60c. Other articles unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling at 27½c; sight at ½@½ discount. Gold, 110½.

COTTON—Steady, but very dull; sales, 2,000; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.50@6.75. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.60@1.63. Corn dull at 46@47c. Rye, oats, and barley, quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Higher; 88@89c; others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal, $13.00@13.25. Lard dull, 8½@9½c. Bulk meats dull and nominal, 4½, 6½, 6½c. Bacon, quiet and weak, 5½, 6½, 7, 7½c.

HOGS—Dull and unchanged. $4.40@4.90. Receipts, 600.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, inactive; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.36; No. 2 red, $1.73. Corn dull and drooping; high mixed on track, 38@39c; No. 2, in elevator, 40@41c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 on track, 36c; do in elevator, 37@37½c. Barley quiet; prime Iowa, 75c. Rye firm; No. 2, 83½c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged; 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—More doing; $13.00 cash and buyer March. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 7½c. Bacon steady; loose clear rib, 7½c, buyer April; packed lots, 6½, 7½c, and 7½c. Lard easier; 8½@8½c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet at 2@5½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, 1.58½. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; small lots of Duluth spring sold at $1.45. Corn dull; car lots of Western on track at 58c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bu Western at 90c.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

and the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

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Established 1840.

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago.

Alton & St. Louis through line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 6:00 p m	‖ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 6:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:30 a m
St Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific night express	9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	9:45 p m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:40 a m
Green Bay express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	5:40 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Adams and Canal-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Mondays excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	3:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	3:00 p m	*[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	*[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:15 p m	*[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	§8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	§8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:30 a m	*8:10 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:05 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. §On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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JOHN K. WINCHELL, 61 State-st.

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C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

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ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 236 E. Lake.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.

GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake

Banks.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 120 W. Mad.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 19 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 472 Wabash-av.; also, BRANCH, corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Mad. and Canal & 403 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 10 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.

WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake-st.

Bedding.

A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash-av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 61 South Canal-st.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 66 S. Canal st. and 500 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 63 S. Canal & 354 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 630 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 489 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 290 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 783 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 647 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 29 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.
THOS. FEARRY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich-av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av. cor. Harrison
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. cp Tr'l
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Canned Goods.

CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Cement.

UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.

Cigars (Wholesale.)

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.

Clothing (Retail).

C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 728 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.

Clothing (Wholesale.)

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State

Clothiers (Wholesale.)

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 130 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.

CROCKER & COOK, 289 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison-st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 22 West Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph st
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.) 43 S. Canal st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.

C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale.)

M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.

Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs Supplies.

ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

BEARD, SAVAGE & CO., 76 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 517 State st., Room 6.
F. & E. JAEGER, 72 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 261 E Madison st.
S. R. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 203 Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 635 W. Lake-st.

Cutlery (Wholesale.)

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.

J. R. BELL, 687 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 230 Park av.
E. NOYES, 209 West Washington st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 858 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.

Druggists (Retail.)

BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale.)

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., [illegible]
TOLMAN & KING, 55 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Carpets (Retail).

GILLETT, TITUS & CO., 295 Michigan av.
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 29 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 Madison st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 512 State st.

Dry Goods (Commission).

SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 278 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st., and 81 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 130 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison st.

Electrotypers.

A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 35 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, 62 West Monroe st.

Foundry.

STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS, 211 and 213 West Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 & 293 Mich.-av. cor. Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 242 & 248 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacture.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)

DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 237 Michigan av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 122 West Washington-st

Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
G. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
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DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 772 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office, 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Family).

STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 53 W. Randolph-st

Grain and Provisions.

D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. EATON, 773 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 133 West Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.

"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 342 Michigan av.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)

WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale.)

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 30 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).

BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 633 State-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 29 & 31 W. Washington-st.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 & 65 W. Wash

Hair Goods.

M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.

CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.

Hoisting Machines.

J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.

HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Insurance (Fire).

O. W. BARRETT & CO., 282 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 275 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 279 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151, 22d st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT of New Jersey, 48 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 441 Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, 209 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 758 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.

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HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 196 to 198 South Canal st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).

COGSWELL & CO., 294 Wabash av.
W. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 267 W. Madison and 266 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 368 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 254 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
M. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 462 State st. and 31 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 671 Wabash av.
R. P. NORRIS & CO., 265 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK & CO., 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 846 State, & 303 W. Madison

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail) — Glasses.

STARK & ALLEN, [illegible] Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, [illegible] Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware.

BROWN & BOHNER, 229 Mich av., near Congress.
CASS & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. H. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 19th st. [illegible]

Law Booksellers.

CALLAGHAN & CO., 559 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 489 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.

H. ALEXANDER, JR., 40 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 54 Canal st.
DENT & BLACK, 746 Wabash av.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, [illegible]
HENRY WALLER, [illegible]

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.

C. C. WALLEN & SON, 32 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 401 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.

J. DAVIS WILDER, 275 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.

CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 [illegible]

Lithographing and Printing.

EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25, 26 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), [illegible]

Livery and Sale Stables.

M. O. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State st.

Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale).

C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells st.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.

FRANK DOUGLAS, 56 South Canal st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & Van Buren.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington st.
MAYBON, DALY & CO., 145 Michigan av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 610 Wabash av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.

JENKINSON & KEITZ, 207 State st.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.

HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Oysters and Fish.

A. THOMAS & CO., 42 Eldridge ct., rear 382 Wab. av.

Oils and Candles.

KENLEY & JENKINS, 45 Market st.

Paints.

HEATH & MILLIGAN, 186 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 17 So. Jefferson st.
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OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 23 & 25 W. Washington

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

ALEX. DRAKE, 173 West Madison st.
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D. T. WALKER, 986 Wabash av.

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ROOT & CADY, 813 Michigan av.

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NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.

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Printers, Job.

CRANDALL, 4 S. Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

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W. & B. DOUGLAS, 37 West Madison st. [illegible]

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CREBAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. [illegible]

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake st.

Real Estate and Loan.

O. F. AVERY, 465 Michigan av.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington
JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 1.

Roofing Materials.

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ELLIPTIC, 283 West Madison st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 599 Wabash av.
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MANHATTAN, 383 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 236 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 338 West Madison. Branch Office, 163 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 575 Wabash av.

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Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).

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Stoves and Furnaces.

BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible] Light-house

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.

TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tags.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Tobacco Jobbers.

WALSER & HENSHALL, 270 South Clark st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

SCHWEITZER & BEER, 308 West Madison st.

Tailors.

S. P. COMSTOCK, 476 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 587 Wabash av.
CHAS. R. HYDE & CO., 64 Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab. av. & 22d st.

Transportation.

BLUE LINE (J. Wallingford), 62 Wabash av., Un. Bl.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, [illegible] State st.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Merch'l & Chi. Line), 79 Market

Trunk Manufacturers.

HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 84 S. Halsted st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 895 Wabash av.
REBER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark st.

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C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Madison st.

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MEYER & LANG, 118 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.

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DEHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SAMUEL MYERS & CO., 84 to 88 Market st.
M. SMITH & CO., 33 Jackson st.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

...e Legislature has passed the bill divid... ...he State of Illinois into 51 Senatorial ...ricts. Each of these districts will be ...led to three Representatives, to be ...ed upon the minority or cumulative vote. ... The politics of the several districts ... make about the following showing:

...st District—The First, Second, Tenth, and ...enth Wards of the city of Chicago, about 900 ...ublican majority.
...ond—The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of ... of Chicago, and the townships of Hyde ... Lake, about 1,200 Republican ma...
...rd—The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards ... city of Chicago, 1,000 Democratic majority.
...urth—The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth ...s of the city of Chicago, 900 Republican ma...
...th—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eigh... ...n Wards of the city of Chicago, 300 Demo... majority.
...th—The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, ...Twentieth Wards of the city of Chicago, 500 ...blican majority.
...enth—The townships of New Trier, North... Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, ...mberg, Elk Grove, Main, Niles, Evanston, ... View, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Riverside, ..., Lyons, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, ...nton, Bremen, Orland, Rich, and Bloom, in ...ounty of Cook, 1,600 to 2,000 Republican ma...

...r the remaining districts we give the ... for President in 1868:

...hth—McHenry and Lake, Republican, 5,841; ...ocratic, 2,470.
...th—Winnebago and Boone, Republican, ...; Democratic, 1,257.
...th—Jo Daviess and Stephenson, Republican, ... Democratic, 4,281.
...venth—Carroll and Whiteside, Republican, ...; Democratic, 2,094.
...elfth—Ogle and Lee, Republican, 6,731; Dem... ...ic, 3,047.
...rteenth—De Kalb, Kendall, and Grundy, ...blican, 7,359; Democratic, 2,391.
...rteenth—Kane and Du Page, Republican, ...; Democratic, 2,763.
...teenth—Will, Republican, 4,222; Democratic, ...
...teenth—Kankakee and Iroquois, Republican, ... Democratic, 2,193.
...enteenth—La Salle, Republican, 6,231; Dem... ..., 5,439.
...hteenth—Livingston and Ford, Republican, ...; Democratic, 2,560.
...eteenth—Bureau and Stark, Republican, ... Democratic, 3,020.
...ntieth—Putnam, Marshall and Woodford, ...blican, 4,561; Democratic, 4,265.
...nty-first—Rock Island and Henry, Repub... ...7,924; Democratic, 3,669.
...nty-second—Mercer and Knox, Republican, ... Democratic, 3,884.
...nty-third—Warren and McDonough, Repub... ...5,744; Democratic, 4,639.
...nty-fourth—Henderson and Hancock, Re... ...can, 4,878; Democratic, 4,717.
...nty-fifth—Fulton and Schuyler, Republican, ... Democratic, 5,874.
...nty-sixth—Peoria, Republican, 4,212; Dem... ...tic, 4,252.
...nty-seventh—Tazewell and Logan, Repub... ...5,243; Democratic, 4,637.
...nty-eighth—McLean, Republican, 6,805; ...cratic, 3,886.
...rty-ninth—DeWitt and Macon, Republican, ... Democratic, 3,575.
...rtieth—Piatt and Champaign, Republican, ... Democratic, 2,898.
...rty-first—Vermillion and Edgar, Republi... ...283; Democratic, 4,374.
...rty-second—Douglas, Coles, and Moultrie, ...blican, 4,881; Democratic, 4,526.
...rty-third—Shelby, Cumberland, and Effing... Republican, 3,881; Democratic, 6,011.
...rty-fourth—Christian and Montgomery, Re... ...can, 4,120; Democratic, 4,985.
...rty-fifth—Sangamon, Republican, 4,411; ...cratic, 4,875.
...rty-sixth—Mason, Brown, Cass, and Menard, ...blican, 4,759; Democratic, 5,918.
...rty-seventh—Adams, Republican, 4,774; ...cratic, 5,471.
...rty-eighth—Scott, Pike, and Calhoun, Re... ...an, 4,304; Democratic, 5,148.
...rty-ninth—Greene and Morgan, Republican, ... Democratic, 5,342.
...rtieth—Macoupin and Jersey, Republican, ... Democratic, 5,259.
...ty first—Madison, Republican, 4,192; Demo... ..., 3,663.
...ty-second—Bond, Clinton, and Washington, ...blican, 4,978; Democratic, 3,626.
...ty-third—Fayette and Marion, Republican, ... Democratic, 4,219.
...ty-fourth—Clay, Wayne, Richland, El... ..., and Wabash, Republican, 6,908; Demo... ..., 4,520.
...ty-fifth—Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, and ...r, Republican, 4,643; Democratic, 5,692.
...ty-sixth—Jefferson, Hamilton, and White, ...blican, 5,788; Democratic, 7,369.
...ty-seventh—Franklin, Williamson, Saline, ... Gallatin, Republican, 4,183; Democratic, ...
...ty-eighth—Monroe, Randolph, and Perry, ...blican, ...; Democratic, 4,144.
...— ... Clair, Republican, 4,814; Dem... ...
...—...n, Union, and Alexander, Re... ... Democratic, 4,227.
...—Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Pope, ...n, Republican, 4,144; Democratic, 2,914.

...er the provision of the Constitution, ...fourth of the voters of any district, by ...ng each three votes for the same person, ...lect him. This will enable the political ...rity in each district to secure one of the ...resentatives if they choose. The only ...icts in the State where the Democrats ... elect a Representative,—taking the ... of 1868 as the standard,—is in the Ninth, ...e their vote, even if combined on one ...idate, would not elect him. In the ...eenth District, the Democratic vote in ...was 47 votes short of one-fourth of the ...e number. Taking the vote of 1868 as ...tandard outside of Cook County, and ...ating for the districts in this county, ...result will be 2 districts electing 3 Re... ...icans each, 32 districts electing 2 Repub... ...s each, and 17 districts electing 1 Re... ...ican each, or, in the aggregate, 87 Re... ...ican Representatives. The Democrats ...have 17 districts in which they will elect ...mbers each, and 32 districts in which ... will elect 1 member each, or, in the ag... ...te, 66 Representatives. The next Leg... ...re, supposing there be no change in the ...ical division of the districts, will stand: ...te, Republicans, 34; Democrats, 17. ...e, Republicans, 87; Democrats, 66. Joint ..., Republicans, 121; Democrats, 83.

...ssification, however, is open to ...ons. There are several districts ...en in 1868 the vote was very close. ...Twentieth District the Republican ma... ...was 236; in the Twenty-fourth it was ...; the Thirty-second it was 365; in the ...-eighth it was 346. At the same elec... ...the Democratic majority in the Twenty-... District was 40, and in the Forty-third ... The change of population and the varia... ...political parties may produce different ...s in some or the other of these districts. ...s there be a very serious change in the ...of the State, the general result will be ...tantially as we have stated. In 1868, ...t's majority in the State was 51,150. ...serious reduction in this majority will, ...urse, change the relative strength of ...es both in the Senate and the House of ...esentatives.

...effect of this mode of electing a Legis... ...will be, that each party will have Rep... ...tatives from every part of the State. ...narily, the Senators and Representa... ... from the northern part of the State ...d be exclusively of one party, and the ...ocrats would have a large preponder... ... in other parts, giving a sectional char... ... to the Legislature which is altogether ...ctionable.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

...e debate in the Senate on Monday, ...ing the French arms investigation, was ...orarily diverted from its legitimate ...nel by a side issue sprung by Conkling, ...on & Co., who proposed to make an in... ...gation on the subjects of political pa... ...ge in the States of New York, Illinois, ...uri, and Nebraska,—of course with ref... ...e to Senators Fenton, Trumbull, Schurz, ...Tipton. The *Evening Journal* informs us ...the resolution was a bombshell, but the ...osion does not seem to have harmed any ...or to have caused any particular excite... ... among those against whom the missile ...directed. This kind of strategy is very ...mon. Military officers very often make ...nt in a certain direction to blind the ...y as to the real point of attack. The ...t of this resolution was to draw off the ...ntion, both of Congress and the people, ... the investigation of the question ...ther the United States has ...guilty of a breach of neutrality in ...g arms to the French while they were ...ged in war with the Germans, and ...ther the money received for them was ...erly applied. In addition to this, the ...ution contains a covert attack on Civil ...ice Reform. Neither political patron-age nor the reform of the Civil Service, however, are germane to the original resolution, and, having made their feint and discovered that it was without result, Conkling, Morton & Co. must fall back and defend themselves at the point of attack. It is not the first time that these gentlemen have attempted this ruse. They made the same style of objection to the investigation of the New York Custom House frauds, and tried to avert it by all manner of parliamentary dodges and caucus trickery. The investigation prevailed, however, and the result has been so overwhelming in its proofs of fraud, that the President has been obliged to abolish the General-Order system entirely, thus showing the necessity of the investigation, and the correctness of the original position which the movers of the investigation maintained. In the present juncture, the movers of the investigation of this arms business may be right or they may be wrong. This is immaterial. The resolution recites sufficient cause for the investigation. If there has been no violation of international law, the Administration is unharmed. If "Rufe" Ingalls and the San Domingo ring have not been speculating in the arms sold to France, that fact will be made known by the investigation.

The force of this new attack of Conkling, Morton & Co. has been directed against Senator Trumbull. Admit, for the sake of argument, that Senator Trumbull has recommended one hundred, one thousand, or ten thousand appointments to office, what then? Political patronage has heretofore been considered a perquisite of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and recommendations of appointments a necessity of the position. Mr. Trumbull, like many other Senators, has probably recommended those who applied to him, if he knew them to be capable and honest, until at last the system grew so obnoxious, and interfered so much with the duties of the Senatorial position, that he advocated a Civil Service Reform, under the operation of which Congress must attend to its legitimate duties of legislation, the Executive to its duties of administration, and the appointment of office-holders must be based upon their personal fitness, after examination by a competent Board. The charge of undue use of public patronage will strike Illinois politicians with a sense of the ridiculous. From the first day that Senator Trumbull came into power, until now, the only fault that has been found with him is, that he has not been sufficiently earnest in getting office for his friends.

There will be little surprise that Senator Trumbull's usually calm and philosophic temper was ruffled, or that he characterized those who had been playing spy and informer in the manner which they deserved. To single out the appointments recommended by one or two Senators, and investigate them, for purely personal purposes, is low business for the United States Senate. The resolution can only attain any dignity by being made general, and, even then, is purposeless and puerile, if it is confined to mere quantity, without reference to quality. Not one of the four or five Senators against whom this resolution, based upon information furnished by informers in some of the Departments, objects to the inquiry; but it is due to the dignity of the Senate that the inquiry shall be a general one, and that it shall embrace in its scope the motives which have led Senators to recommend persons for office. The inquiry should determine whether incompetent, dishonest, or corrupt men have been recommended to office by Senators, and, if so, for what personal or mercenary purposes they were given office. The mere fact that Senator Trumbull, or any other Senator, has recommended one hundred or one thousand people for office, is of no account, answers no special purpose, and exposes no abuse, as the mere matter of recommendation has been a necessity of the Senatorial position. The resolution has no force until it prepares the way for showing the abuse of the privilege; and its confinement to one or two individuals simply makes it insulting.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

There are at present accusations that certain persons, now holding seats in the Senate of the United States, obtained their election by bribery or other corruption. The persons implicated are Messrs. Caldwell, of Kansas, and Clayton, of Arkansas. To the honor of the country be it said, that such an accusation has rarely been made against persons elected to that body. The only precedent in the history of the Senate where a Senator was publicly and officially accused of having procured his election by bribery was that of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania. In the Presidential election of 1856, the Democrats carried that State, electing a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The majority was four or five on joint ballot. A Senator of the United States was to be elected, and, at the caucus of that party, every member was present, and John W. Forney was nominated. There was some disaffection resulting from the nomination, and some resentment shown concerning a letter written by President Buchanan, asking that his friend Forney should be elected, but there was no suspicion of any breach of party faith. York County had elected Democratic Representatives by over 2,000 majority, and Schuylkill County had done the same by 1,700 majority. At last, Mr. Cameron appeared as a candidate. The election for Senator took place in the winter of 1856–'7. Had the State House been stricken with lightning during a snow-storm, there would have been no more surprise than when three members chosen by the adamantine Democracy of York and Schuylkill Counties, who had voted for Forney in the Democratic caucus, voted for Cameron. The vote stood, Cameron, 69; all others, 66. The charge was made instantly that these three men had been paid for voting for Cameron. On the 4th of March, 1857, Buchanan was inaugurated as President, and, the Senate being convened in special session, Mr. Cameron took his seat. The next day a communication, signed by twenty-five members of the Legislature, was presented, protesting against his membership, alleging that his election had been procured through the bribery and corruption of a certain number of the members of the Legislature, and asking that an investigation be had. The papers were referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Butler, of South Carolina, was Chairman, and Benjamin, of Louisiana, Bayard, of Delaware, Toombs, of Georgia, Pugh, of Ohio, Trumbull, of Illinois, and Collamer, of Vermont, members. This Committee next day reported that the memorialists had made the allegation that Mr. Cameron's election had been obtained by bribery and corruption, but it did not allege that Mr. Cameron was aware of or a party to such proceeding; nor had the protestants furnished any proof whatever to sustain their allegation, further than a general intimation that, if an investigation was had, the charge would be sustained. The Committee, therefore (all the members concurring except Mr. Pugh), asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. In the debate which followed, Messrs. Benjamin and Butler insisted that the Legislature of Pennsylvania itself was the place where the investigation of such a charge should take place; that, if there were any ground for the allegation, that body should not only investigate, but, having investigated, should punish the guilty. Having thus vindicated justice at home, having purged their own body of the alleged criminals, it would be proper for the Senate to take action, and, if necessary, relieve itself of the presence of a member elected by such means. Mr. Pugh, however, insisted that the allegation of bribery having been made by 25 members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who, of themselves, were unable to investigate the matter, was sufficient to justify the Senate in ordering an investigation of the charge. Mr. Cameron denied the charge; denied that he was concerned in or aware of any bribery; and denied that the persons accused had acted from any other motive than to please their constituents, who, though Democratic, preferred him as Senator to any Democrat who had been named. He further stated that he had seen most of the signers to the protest since they had signed it, and they were ready now to recall it. This explanation brought Mr. Bigler, the other Pennsylvania Senator, to his feet, and he, somewhat warmly, controverted Mr. Cameron's statements. When he had concluded, Mr. Seward rose and said that Mr. Cameron, acting under the advice of his friends, would make no reply. The Senate refused to postpone the matter to let Mr. Bigler present additional papers, and then the report of the Committee was adopted. The Senate adjourned the next day (in March), and did not meet again until December, when no further proceedings took place.

While this was the action of the Senate upon this charge, which was unaccompanied by any proof, there was a unanimous expression of opinion that, in any case where there was any direct evidence of bribery or other corruption to obtain a seat in the Senate, that body ought to expel the guilty person.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Greeley, in his recent articles on the system of selecting Presidents by National Conventions, points out its novelty in point of time, and predicts that it will, at some time, be abolished. The National Convention, as opposed to the Congressional caucus, was a Democratic idea. It was started by the Democratic party in 1836, and reluctantly fallen into by the Whig party four years later. It was popular with the Democratic masses, because it flattered them with the notion that it transferred the power of nominating a President from the few and gave it to the many,—a catch-word that never failed to raise the "hip, hip, hurrah" of the unterrified, from Jackson's time to Buchanan's.

The unterrified never seemed to discover that it is a numerical impossibility for forty millions of people to meet in one assemblage, and thus carry out the idea of "the many" nominating a candidate. Failing to perceive this, they forgot that, if two or three hundred delegates in a Convention nominated a President, he was as really nominated by "the few" as if a similar number of Congressmen nominated him, or as if the Electoral Colleges voted without any nomination. Under the pretence, therefore, of transferring the power of choice from the few to the many, it was taken from the few who were intended by the Constitution and empowered by its letter to make it, and was transferred to a number equally "few," but who are chosen without any of the forms of law; who purport only to represent one political party, and are, in fact, never voted for by one-tenth of the voters of that party; who act without an oath or any official responsibility, and who may sell their votes, secretly or openly, without violating any law whatever.

Under pretence of taking the selection of the Presidential candidate from the "few" and giving it to the "many," the "few" irresponsible, unsworn, and unofficial politicians, who meet in a Convention, determine, out of forty millions of people, who shall be voted for, and leave to the "many" the privilege of voting for him or nobody. The power and participation of the people in the choice is far less than it would be if no Convention were held and no nomination made. For, in that case, the whole people would vote for the Electors, who, according to their own discretion, choose the President. But, under the Convention system, only a few of the voters of one party ever vote for delegates to the Convention that makes the nomination, the mass of the voters of that party not attending, and all the voters of the other party or parties being excluded. While the "many" do not participate in electing delegates to the Convention, nor in its deliberations or choice, neither can they, under the Convention system, have any power on election day to choose the President. For the Conventions have already limited the choice to two candidates, and of these the "many" must vote for one or the other, and these are generally so identified with certain principles or measures that the voter believing in the principles of one party has his last vestige of choice taken away, and must vote for the nominee of the Convention of that party. As to men, therefore, he has no more choice than Louis Napoleon gave his subjects,—to vote for him or for nobody.

Now, while, under any representative system, forty millions of people can only choose a candidate for the Presidency by delegated votes, the difference between the Convention and the Electoral College intended by the Constitution is, that in the latter the delegated votes would be cast by men whom the whole people had a chance to vote for, and whom the majority did vote for; while, under the Convention system, they would be cast by men whom only one political party are permitted to vote for, and for whom, in fact, very few of that party ever voted. Certainly, the "many" are far better represented under the Electoral College system, as devised by the framers of the Constitution, than under the Convention system, substituted thirty years ago by Van Buren and Company.

Another evil of the Convention system is, that no amount of ballot-stuffing, fraudulent or forcible voting, or buying and selling of votes, either in the primaries or political Conventions of any grade, is punishable by law. There have been Conventions for nominating candidates for Congress wherein as high as $50,000 have been spent in buying votes for one nomination. Corruption has for fifty years been gradually creeping upward from the lower haunts of politics to the higher. Several recent National Conventions have been disgraced by it. Our State Conventions are frequently afflicted with it. If our national nominating system continues, it cannot be long before the great capitalists, railroads, and other corporations will be found buying up whole States, like sheep in the shambles, and all the more disgracefully because the law cannot punish it as a crime.

We are not sure that it would be wise to attempt at present to abolish the Convention system, but we think it at least well to discuss whether the spirit of the Constitution is not perpetually trampled on by that system. The question will be asked, conceding the evils of the Convention system, how is it to be assailed? The first step would be to run an Electoral ticket in every State, pledged to vote independently, according to the Constitution, for such men as the electors deemed best qualified to hold the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The advantage of this system would be, that the Electors who would thus be chosen would be men of weight, character, and reputation, most of whom would know personally much about the Presidential candidates for whom they are voting, and, acting under a sense of official responsibility, they would be less open to corruption. Of course, any change of this kind is remote; but it is well to recall the fact that the first practice of the country after the adoption of the Constitution was diametrically opposed to the present system.

The charges now under investigation before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly, against Judges Barnard and Cardozo, arise mainly out of the indiscriminate liberality with which they have released prisoners from the Penitentiary on *habeas corpus*, or straw bail. Judge Cardozo did the largest business in this line, the number released by him being 225, including many of the most notorious thieves and blacklegs of the city. The grounds of the release were generally a defective commitment, as where it failed to specify the term for which the prisoner was sentenced. As most of these releases were procured through the same channel, the Committee suspect that the accidental concurrence of so large a number of defective commitments has some mysterious explanation. Thus far the cases brought up against Barnard and Cardozo are for alleged abuses of official discretion, and not for direct and open corruption. Judge Barnard objects to Sam. J. Tilden sitting on the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that he ran for the Assembly solely in order to procure Barnard's impeachment. If so, the mass of the honest people of New York will regard this as just the reason why he ought to be Chairman of the Committee.

An editorial statement in our issue of yesterday, that, under the policy laid down by Bismarck in his recent speech in the Reichsrath on the relations of the Church and State, the Jesuits could not long continue their machinations against the Government of Germany, is already verified by the announcement from Berlin that the police have broken up an establishment of Jesuits at Posen and seized their papers. This is but the beginning of the end. It is not likely the recent advice of the Pope to the French Bishops, to use their influence to make Count Chambord King, will help the cause of the Church in Germany, as the German Court reserves to itself the dictation of Government matters in France until its mortgage on that county is satisfied. In the meantime, between the operations of the Jesuits on the one hand in Germany, and the operations of the Pope in France on the other, the joint movement of Dr. Doellinger and Pere Hyacinthe bids fair to make very material progress.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the Common Council, to whom was referred the vacating of that portion of Quincy street running through the Bigelow Block, have prepared a very excellent report and accompanying ordinance, ordering the vacating and conveyance of the street to the United States; but we regret that it was not presented and passed at the last meeting. No time should be lost in making the conveyance to the Government, so as to enable it to commence its improvements at once. The season for building has begun, and every week is now valuable. As it is now, the ordinance must lay over a week; but we hope, at the next meeting of the Council, it will be passed. There are other matters dependent upon it,—among them the securing of the site for the Free Library,—which need immediate attention, and this can only be secured by prompt action on the part of the Council.

An enterprising New York publisher has, within the last few years, issued such a series of "Complete Letter-Writers" and "Etiquette-Books," etc., that there is now no excuse for persistency in bad spelling, and bad grammar, and bad manners. On one point, however, the education of the people has been neglected. Books have, indeed, been issued to teach them "How to Talk," but they give directions only for prolonged conversation, whereas the great need is for a manual of short sentences, to be used during a meeting of a few minutes. The average American seems to have two formulæ with which to greet his friends. He either, with an equal defiance of good sense and grammar, asks his victim: "How is things?" or else kindly inquires: "What's the good news to-day?" The one redeeming feature in this latter query is its cheery assumption that good news come every day. The first, in its wide scope for reply, suggests the saying of the French Countess to her philosopher-guest: "While they are cutting up the chicken, and we have five minutes to spare, do tell me the history of the world. I am so anxious to know it." Small-talk with women, provided they have no mission, and accordingly don't think that God created the world wrongly, is not the most difficult of accomplishments; but small-talk with men, if it has ever been known, is now one of the lost arts. Its re-discoverer will be entitled to universal gratitude.

A convention, unprecedented in our history, is to meet at New Orleans on the 10th of April. It is to be composed wholly of colored men, and its announced object is to promote the union of the negro race, in the North and South, for commercial and political purposes. The scheme may be fraught with serious consequences. It is of the first importance to the late slaves that our politics should be colorless; that a man should be elected to office, not because he is black or because he is white, but because he is worthy of trust. If they persist in this apparent effort to establish an *imperium in imperio*, it will indefinitely delay that second emancipation from demagogism which they seem to need almost as much as they did their first from slavery. We shall have a Caucasian and an African party. Common sense, and a very little of it, ought to suffice to teach the negroes what the result of such a division would be. It is essential to the prosperity of the country that they should be educated, and their condition otherwise improved, as quickly as possible; but this is not to be done by political combination. We hope that wiser counsels may prevail, so that the Convention will devote itself to the careful consideration of all schemes of general improvement, and ignore politics, as far as may be.

American audiences are indulgent to a fault. But one right they ought on all occasions to enforce, in behalf of common honesty, viz.: that they shall hear the lecture that has been advertised and that they have paid to hear. Miss Anna Dickinson was one of the first to enforce in her own behalf the right to violate her engagements while collecting the price of their fulfilment. Mr. Wendell Phillips did the same on his recent visit to Chicago, by delivering twice a lecture on O'Connell, when his second lecture was announced to be upon "Idiots and Insane Asylums." The assumption of such lecturers seems to be, that the audience are indifferent as to the subject, and are only interested in the speaker. This may be true as to most audiences, but it does not warrant a breach of the contract made with the audience. If a lecturer authorizes any lecture association to act for him, and appears on the platform under its auspices, he becomes bound to their action, even if they have announced a different lecture from that he intended, and an audience should hear the lecture they have agreed to hear or retire. A few such rebukes would end the imposition.

PERSONAL.

Two respectably-dressed young men outraged the feelings of those present at the execution of Traviss, at Toronto, by going on the scaffold, prior to the arrival of the officials, and playing with the noose.

—McKean Buchanan is being treated for paralysis, at Denver.

—Calvin Curtiss is to paint the portrait of Chief Justice Butler, of Connecticut,—to be hung in the Court House at Bridgeport.

—L. A. Louis, of Centralia, Ill., has a Cremona violin made in 1512, for which he has refused $800.

—J. O. O'Neal, of Robertson County, Tex., has forty-one children, sixteen of whom served in the same company in the Rebel army.

—The Directors of the Connecticut River Banking Company are to compromise at $8,400 the indebtedness of John A. Butler to Mrs. Judge Stuart.

—The Jarvis collection of pictures remains in the possession of Yale College, the time allowed Mr. Jarvis to redeem them having passed without action on his part.

—In an old cemetery at the western end of St. Louis, is a moss-covered tombstone, on which a single hand points heavenward, surmounting the inscription, "Gone Up."

—The late Judge Bulkeley, of Hartford, left an estate valued at $500,000, but made no will. His two sons and Leverett Brainard are the administrators.

—"Bully Dick," a young rough of Toledo, who has been for nearly three years in the Reform School at Lancaster, O., writes that he is rapidly becoming civilized.

—Captain J. B. R. Cooper, who died in California Feb. 9, was born in the Alderney Islands, and settled on the Pacific coast in 1823. Marrying a daughter of General Vallejo, he spent most of his life on a ranch near Monterey.

—A colored servant girl of Wilmington, N. C., after attending an all-night revival meeting lately, was not able to speak a word for two days when her tongue was loosened by a violent fit of weeping.

—A gentleman in Norwich, Conn., has recently invested in a St. Bernard dog, who hunts for a man on the same principle that he does for a piece of meat. A traveler on the mountain-side is mere hash for him.

—The body of Wilson, the Hartford murderer, was taken to Providence and placed in a tomb, in a coffin with glass over the face, and scores of people have asked the privilege of gazing upon his features.

—The nerves of the Recorder of Montreal were fully tried on Thursday morning, when part of the ceiling fell close to him, as he was addressing a prisoner. Neither his tone nor countenance changed, although many in Court look scared.

—Joseph W. Briggs, who died in Cleveland on Friday, was a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and had in charge the establishment of the present free-letter-carrier system throughout the entire United States.

—H. C. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, R. I., has released another man from the Hartford jail. This time it is Timothy Desmond, a sneak thief. The *Courant* says Dorsey is doing this kind of thing all the while.

—The grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln is on a beautiful hill-top in the northern part of Spencer County, Ind. As it remains unmarked, residents of that vicinity have organized an association to erect a suitable monument.

—The late Abram L. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., assisted for thirty-six years in firing the Fourth of July salute in that city, and was one of the small band who organized there the first Temperance Society.

—A New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says the Astors never sowed any wild oats. The income of William B. Astor is $5,000 per day, and he owns 600 houses. His son, John Jacob, is Colonel of militia. The family is bent on acquiring all New York.

—The proprietor of the Bank News Stand, Mobile, sent the Grand Duke a package of papers, and, upon the return of the St. Elmo, a letter was received from Admiral Poisset, giving thanks in the name of the Duke, and inclosing $20.

—Secretary Boutwell has received from Londonderry one-half of a $5 note of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, forwarded to the Conscience Fund to settle $15 income-tax left unpaid. The writer proposes to complete the note in a second letter.

—The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Federal Union* reports that when "Fatty Harris" was carried to jail the door was not wide enough to admit him. After pulling and hauling for some time, the officers reported to the Committee, and General Toombs told them to "build a pen 'round him."

—Dr. Minor, formerly of New Haven, who recently killed a man in London, became insane from a sunstroke received at Pensacola during the war. An inmate of an insane asylum for two years, he was discharged as cured, and went to England, only to have the malady reassert its presence. He was born in Calcutta, where his father was a missionary.

—The Buffalo papers are enthusiastic over the effort of P. D. K. Saunders, assigned by the Court to defend Gemeble, charged with murder. The young advocate concluded an address to the jury by dropping into a chair, and giving vent to his emotion by tears. His eloquence and earnestness won the case.

—William Bringham, a cigar-dealer, is the luckiest man in Baltimore. Three months since he received a handsome sum by the death of a relative; a few weeks ago, he drew a fine prize in the Havana lottery; and, on Thursday last, discovered in the cellar of a house he recently purchased five canvas bags of gold and silver, valued at $7,000.

—Four young gentlemen of Dubuque propose to start from that city for Cuba, on the opening of navigation, in a boat twenty-five feet in length and six feet beam, to be absent four years. They intend to lay in a stock of provisions sufficient to last six months, and will go from Dubuque directly to the Gulf of Mexico. Keeping close to the coast, they will sail around the Gulf to the shores of Florida, thence to Havana.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A leading merchant at Seattle, W. T., is a young lady.

—Vallejo, Cal., was 21 years of age Feb. 15.

—A bat as scarlet as a lobster was recently caught in a tunnel at Dayton, Nev.

—Los Angeles, Cal., is to be supplied with fish from an artificial pond.

—One man has set out 70 acres of almond trees in the vicinity of Oakland, Cal.

—The strawberry season at Santa Barbara opened Jan. 24.

—The Mayor of Frankfort (Ky.) has presented Governor Booth, of California, with a barrel of whiskey.

—The extension of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, from Reno to Virginia, Nev., will be completed by the 1st of July.

—The ground is frozen to a greater depth in Virginia City, Nev., than has ever before been known in that locality.

—An oil refinery is to be established at Unalaska, on the Aleutian Peninsula, in the northwest possessions of Uncle Sam.

—With the approach of the Chinese New Year, residents of the interior of California commence to take extra precautions about their hen-roosts.

—The butchers of Corvallis, Oregon, have had to shut up their shops because they cannot obtain beef cattle.

—In San Francisco the fact has been developed that a number of Chinese merchants have married white women, and that the women are generally of Irish birth.

—California-bred horses, it is claimed, are proving superior in speed, endurance, and general good qualities, to the best raised in the Atlantic States or Europe.

—The farmers around Moore's Landing, on the San Joaquin River, Cal., propose to purchase a steamer and ship their grain themselves to San Francisco.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company's steamers are carrying passengers from Sacramento to San Francisco in the cabin for $1, and on deck for 50 cents.

—Accounts from Western Oregon and Washington Territory represent the loss of stock this winter as heavy. In many instances half the band, and in some instances nearly all, have been lost.

—The old hotel at White Sulpher Springs, Cal., which was built in 1854 by one of the Brockmans, of Sonoma, was recently lifted from its foundation, carried several feet, and completely wrecked.

—Arizona Territory does not owe a dollar, and has $8,313 in the Treasury. The most of the counties in the Territory, it is said, are almost free from indebtedness.

—The building erected at Stockton, Cal., by the San Joaquin Valley Bank, is the finest bank structure in the State, except the Bank of California.

—A lecturer recently made a point in illustrating the power of heat, by saying that the iron track of the Central Railroad is 1,000 feet shorter to-day than on the 4th of July last.

—The Japanese Embassy presented to Captain C. E. McDonald, of the San Francisco Cadets, a handsome gold medal, set with diamonds, as a mark of their appreciation of the excellence of his company's drill.

—The Verdigo Mountain, eight miles north of Los Angeles, Cal., and containing 9,122 acres of land and stone, has been sold at public auction for $600 cash. Its principal value is found in a ledge of good limestone.

—Some specimens of coarse placer gold, taken out at Yesdro Ranch, about California, 14 miles south of San Diego, have been exhibited in that town. There is considerable water in the vicinity, and it is thought good paying diggings will be found.

—Sardines abound in the waters of Monterey Bay during the summer months. They appear in sheals of countless millions; swimming near the surface, they may be estimated by the acre. The Chinese catch them for bait to larger fish but they are not used for food.

—The Sacramento (Cal.) Grand Jury, in their report on the County Jail, say, "We would recommend the removal of the jailor, P. McGowan, for taking prisoners out and strolling around the city with them in the dead hours of midnight, leaving the control of the jail to one of the prisoners."

—A calf in Oakland, Douglas County, Oregon, owned by Aaron Harvey, sports a nice little pair of wings. These wings crop out just behind the shoulders, are about the size of turkey wings, and very much resemble a picked turkey wing, but are covered with hair.

—Arizona City is on the eastern bank of the Colorado, opposite Fort Yuma. This town contains 11,000 inhabitants, of whom the greater number are Mexicans. The principal hotel is kept by a Chinaman. He talks fair English, wears short hair, keeps a good hotel, and thinks himself all the same as an American man.

—A wild goose was shot at Cedar Lake, Cal., in the body of which the head of an Indian arrow was found, just back and under the wings, the ends projecting on either side. The arrow-head is of bone, six and a half inches in length. The wound caused by the arrow-head had entirely healed, and it was firmly imbedded in the goose.

—The Central Pacific folks have laid out a new town, called Merced, 57 miles from their main line at Lathrop, Cal., in the midst of a good farming region, and just where tourists will find it convenient to lie over in going to and from Yosemite Valley by either route. Preparations are being made at the new town for the reception and transportation of Yosemite tourists next summer. A new hotel is about to be erected, which will contain 150 rooms and all the modern conveniences.

—There is a Digger boy employed on a sheep-ranche in Monterey County, Cal., who is a human curiosity. He herds about 800 sheep all by himself, and the overseer says he knows every one of them by sight, and when he brings them in at night he will get on the corral fence and tell whether one of them is missing. He is about 14, and has a face as round as the moon, and the brightest black eyes, which fairly sparkle with mischief. He turns more somersaults and hangs head downward from more trees than any man can count readily, and seems hardly to be aware of the existence of the sheep during the day, yet brings them all in at night.

Concrete for Building Purposes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Those who have recently suggested the use of concrete for building purposes in Chicago, while they cannot claim any novelty or originality for the idea, deserve the credit of attracting attention to a very cheap and most excellent material for the foundations and many other parts of good buildings.

The terms "concrete" and "beton" have become synonymous by common use, and signify "a mixture of mortar (generally hydraulic) with coarse materials, such as gravel, pebbles, shells, or fragments of tile, brick, or stone." Two or more, or even all these, materials may be used together. The best concrete is made of sharp, angular fragments of tile, brick, or stone, mixed with a sufficient quantity of best hydraulic mortar to completely fill the interstices of the coarse materials used. The volume of these voids is ascertained by filling a measure with the coarse materials, and then pouring in water until the measure is filled. The quantity of water poured in is equal to the volume of the voids in one measure of the coarse materials.

In practice, it is advisable to use one-fourth more mortar than the quantity required to fill the openings, in order to insure solidity in the mass, and a thorough cementing of the coarse materials.

There is no mystery in the manufacture and use of concrete, and nothing in its use in the nature of an experiment.

It has long been in use in Europe for foundations under water and in moist and yielding soils. Concrete houses are common in Scotland and Northern Germany, and in many places in the United States.

It is not only used for the walls of brick buildings, but arched bridges of considerable span have been built entirely of this material.

It is extensively employed by our government engineers and architects for the foundations of fortifications, sea-walls, and important Government buildings.

Our civil engineers employ it very generally in the foundations of bridge-piers and abutments; and our architects in the foundations of buildings and the floors of cellars and areas.

So that it would seem unnecessary to call special attention to its use now, were it not for the fact that our citizens are carting away the very best of materials for concrete, at heavy expense, and wasting it, and then paying heavily for dimension-stone, which, lacking the unity of concrete, do not make as good foundations as that material.

Concrete can also be used for partition-walls, floors of cellars, walls and arches under sidewalks, and for the paving of sidewalks. If it is generally applied to these purposes, a very large proportion of the remains of brick buildings throughout the Burned District will be utilized.

For foundations, it is not even necessary to break up the brick-bats and fragments of stone. They are already small enough to make an excellent concrete, if due care is exercised mixing it and placing it in position. I once had occasion to remove a bed of concrete composed of rounded boulders from six to twelve inches in diameter, cemented together with hydraulic mortar made of Rosendale cement and sand. It had laid under water for twenty years. The mortar was as hard as ordinary limestone, and the concrete exceedingly difficult to remove. I would break the brick for concrete to be used in walls, arches, or floors, so that the pieces would all pass through a two-inch ring. The sand should be clean, coarse, and sharp, and the cement of first-rate quality.

Then take the cement and sand to be used in making the mortar, and mix them dry in different proportions, from one of sand to one of cement to three of sand to one of cement; add water, and make a stiff mortar of each of these mixtures of sand and cement. Mould each into a ball with the hand, and, after five minutes, lay these balls in still water. Those which do not fall to pieces, but go on setting and hardening, will indicate the proportions of sand and cement which it will be safe to use where water is present.

A poorer mortar may be used above the level reached by water or moisture.

We have now sufficiently described the materials to be used, and the methods of determining the proportions in which they should be mixed.

To make the concrete by hand, the usual method is to spread out the coarse materials in a bed, six inches in thickness; then add one-fourth more mortar than the quantity necessary to fill the voids, as already determined by the water-process. Stir rapidly and thoroughly, mix the mortar and coarse materials with shovels and hoes, and use the concrete immediately. In placing it in position, it should be consolidated, either by tamping quickly, or by being thrown from a height, where it is convenient to do this. Care must be taken not to continue the tamping so as to disturb or break up the concrete after it has commenced setting.

Concrete made and laid in this way is equal in strength to the softer varieties of limestones, and it possesses the advantage of uniting to form a monolith, no matter how large the mass used. It is quite refractory, does not yield to the action of frost after it has thoroughly set, and in Chicago it is much cheaper than stone or brick work. The engineers and architects of the city will, I think, endorse what is here said in favor of the use of concrete for the purposes pointed out.

It is nothing new to them; but what is here written, it is hoped, may benefit many who have not the technical knowledge of the engineers or architects. WM. SOOY SMITH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

WHITEWATER, WIS., Feb. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having seen, in your issue of Feb. 18, a query as to whether old bricks and mortar pulverized together will make good mortar, I would that, I have seen it used at the building of Gresham House, Broad street, city, London. By adding one bushel of fresh lime to five bushels of the brick rubbish, you will have an excellent mortar for general purposes. If further information is required, address W. T. MARTIN,
Whitewater, Wis.

Official Short-Hand Reporters in the Courts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me, if you please, to place before the public a plain statement of the grievances to which "Short Hand Writer" referred in your issue of Feb. 22, in which he endeavored to state his case, but, I regret to say, failed to do the subject justice, and to which "Short-Hand" replied in your to-day's issue, and endeavored to prove that the grievances of which "Short-Hand Writer" complained were only imaginary.

In the spring of 1867, our Legislature passed a law (*via* the omnibus) creating three Official Reporters for the Courts of Cook County, and Messrs. Ely, Burnham & Bartlett, who introduced the bill into the Legislature, secured the appointment, and they have held the position since, and do to this day. In 1869, these gentlemen secured the passage of an additional law, which made it compulsory upon the county to pay them their attendance fee whenever they reported a case in our State or County Courts. Now, sir, by reason of this special legislation, the above firm have had the virtual monopoly of reporting all cases in the courts of this country for, they being the Official Reporters of the Court, lawyers are compelled to employ them, the Court sending a bailiff for them whenever the attorneys desire a case reported, and the county paying them for their attendance. Suppose an attorney in a case desires his case reported by some short-hand writer other than an Official Reporter, he has to pay the attendance fee of this party, whereas, if he employed an Official Reporter, the county would pay such fee. Is it difficult to see what the effect of this law is? It is plain to the dullest comprehension that the lawyer is *obliged* to employ an Official Reporter in justice to his client; and it is also plain that our laws, as existing at present, virtually prevent any one from practicing the profession of short-hand writing in our city and State (for other sections of the State have also been kindly assigned by our Legislature to favored individuals); and the result has been, that the profession has either to be abandoned, or a removal to some State whose laws do not prevent them from a fair competition in their profession becomes necessary. What a disgraceful law to stand upon the statute-books of the great State of Illinois, which compels a man to remove from within her borders because she will not permit him, by reason of her special legislation, to practice an honorable profession! What persons, other than short-hand writers, can be named, of whatever profession or avocation, by whom the State has dealt so unjustly?

If the Courts themselves needed the services of short-hand writers to report the decisions of Judges, there would be some slight show of justice in making such appointments; but short-hand writers are solely employed by the litigating parties to take notes of the evidence offered to the Court by them; and why should not these employing parties have the privilege of selecting and employing whom *they* choose, instead of having the Legislature virtually compel them to employ a particular individual to do such work for them. Does the Legislature prescribe to lawyers whom they shall employ when they are in need of a physician, of a tailor, or of a carpenter? Then why compel them to employ a particular short-hand writer? Would lawyers submit to having our Legislature designate some particular law-firm who alone should be authorized to appear for parties in our County Court, for instance? You may laugh at such an *absurd proposition*, and yet the case of which short-hand writers justly complain is precisely similar. If it is necessary to secure *lawyers from being imposed upon* by incompetent short-hand writers, let the Legislature pass such regulations as they may deem just; but, gentlemen, permit the profession of short-hand writing to be as open to competition as any other, and let each short-hand writer scratch for himself, instead of being taken under the wing of our Courts, and having his salary paid him by the county.

Official Reporters are no more essential to the administration of justice than Official Lawyers, and counties would make a wry face to pay the latter. "Short-Hand's" assertions as to the necessity of Official Reporters show a great ignorance, on his part, of the law of demand and supply. As for the "bond" question, "bond" sounds very important; but it has not been proven as yet that other short-hand writers cannot furnish "bonds" if it should ever be required of them by "special" enactment. The disparaging remarks indulged in by "Short-Hand" against the members of the short-hand profession of this city are, I think, uncalled for; and, as the party has not stated that he is personally acquainted with the "dozen or so" they are merely surmises, I suppose, of his own, and add but little credit to his integrity or his honesty of purpose.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, please repeal that "special" law, and give us EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Snow-Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad—Statement of an Engineer.

DUNLAP, Iowa, Feb. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I wish to correct some statements made by passengers from San Francisco in regard to the snow-blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. In the first place, I notice they complain of their detention at Ogden. The cause of that was this: The Union Pacific passenger-coaches were all East. They also complain of stopping at Green River. The company held them there where they could get their meals at the company's expense. There is no eating-house east of Green River until you get to Rawlings, 136 miles. On the evening of the 16th I arrived at Bitter Creek at 5:30, with the first section of Train No. 3, bound west. I had been on the road from the 9th up to that time, with the trains, and we worked night and day. We had a gang of men, numbering at least 300, at work all the time, besides 150 United States soldiers, whom the foreman hired and paid $2.25 per day for their services, which made about 450 men shoveling most of the time. At Bitter Creek we met the eastward bound trains of Central Pacific cars, which were sent back. I was there during the transfer of express, baggage, and passengers, and I did not hear or see any trouble with the passengers. It took some time to make the transfer, which there was some grumbling about among the employes, as we had been up for five days and nights without sleep; and that was about all the trouble there was. We left Bitter Creek with the last section of No. 4 for the East, at 4:40 a. m., on the 17th. We got as far as Separation all right. There we found the snow-train at work in a drift of about one mile long, which they got through at 2:30 p. m., and started on East, until the snow-plow caught in the frog of the west switch, which threw the engine on one side and the tender on the other, crossways of the track and the other end off. Here I wish to correct an absolute falsehood which has been made. They say none of the company's men present had sufficient ability to put the engines on the track again. Plainly speaking, that is an abominable lie, for we worked as faithful as men could work to get them on again. There would a passenger occasionally advise some plan, or take a hold of a jack-screw and help jack the engines up, or help to throw a tie or rail under the engines; but, as for any passenger taking charge of the work, it is false, as we thought ourselves as engineers capable of handling our engines. The reason they call us brutes is this: We would not let them have water out of our tenders, when we had to melt snow to supply our engines. We used from 35,000 to 40,000 gallons a day, and we could not supply them with water. They all had tin-pots, and they could melt snow if they chose to do so. As for the passengers almost starving on one of the trains, it is false. On every train, when we got to Bitter Creek, there were five days' rations for all, such as it was. We had canned fruit, canned corn, soda-crackers, soft bread baked at Fort Steele, fresh beef and pork, bacon, condensed milk, tea, coffee, and sugar; and every one was supplied with things to cook in. So, if they starved, it was their own fault. The Company sent a wagon-train from Fort Steele to Lathram with supplies for the passengers and snow-shovelers. The Company have used all the energy and power they or any other Company could, to keep the road open; but it was impossible to do it. I was employed by the Company last November, and I have now quit. But I believe in giving them their due.

Hoping you will rectify those statements in regard to our ability and energy, and give us justice as we deserve, I remain, yours respectfully,
AN ENGINEER OF THE U. P. R. R.

WASHINGTON.

The Great Speech of Schurz—How It Looked.

Big Printing Jobs—A Saunter Through the Treasury.

From Our Own Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Carl Schurz is the wonder of our time. Born to speak another language and to roam over another continent, and to lead the dull life of a political European,—serving some petty Monarchy as a faithful ally, or laboring in ineffectual revolt,—he has appeared like an apparition in a Democratic country, and become a spirit of the hour. Our rancorous partisans like Morton, our sprigs of conceit like Conkling, our rollicking Bohemians like Carpenter,—all of these come down, boil over, shrink and splutter, when the fine young "Dutchman" asks the floor.

SCHURZ WAITING.

Look at him before he begins his speech. You see a thin, tall, almost nervous man, tearing bits of paper apart, seemingly troubled with the necessity about to approach, restless of eye and pulse, but very well dressed,—a gentleman, a student, and apparently approaching this chapter of his life very much as a college-graduate comes to the time of his finishing speech. You look at this young man, and feel for him; you wish that some stronger, broader, and less sensitive spirit had his task to undergo; you roam over the fine points of his face, the gnarled look of his nose and chin, the red tint of his brownish hair, and you search the galleries around to see if his wife and daughter are present to give him the comfort of their approbation. Nothing of the sort do you see, only a young foreigner, almost newly naturalized amongst us, lying back upon the appreciation of three or four friends, and the belief in fair play which should belong to States like ours.

PREPARATION.

Then you see the galleries fill up, blacks and whites dropping in until all the huge space is filled, and the Doorkeepers begin to struggle with the excess of people who want seats. Then the large Reporters' Gallery becomes crowded, and the Doorkeeper shows some concern as to who really belong to the press, and who slip in as impostors. Then the Vice President leaves his chair and puts some dummy in it, while he takes that dummy's seat near the young "Dutchman." Next, the opponents of Schurz's policy work around nervously, and look up at the audience in the gallery, and feel that, with all their self-appreciation, the people are drifting off from Mr. Grant. Then Senator Nye is seen to have something unusual to say, and, with his large ox-eyes, he slips around in the rear of Schurz, and says something grave to the man next behind him. Then Mr. Morton squats behind his stand, and has a lead-pencil sharpened to take notes upon this formidable young champion. Then Roscoe Conkling studies fine points midway between the cornice and the floor, and seems to show that he has a contempt for all this business, and would like to take a buggy-ride down the Avenue, in order that he might not be a party to it; but he knows very well that he must remain in this audience and listen to the harangue, for it is going to be a good thing. Then, perhaps, you will see Mr. Horace Porter, or some of the young fellows around the White House, drop in as if it were accidentally, but really to carry the first news back of what the "Dutchman" had to say. Then, members of the House appear at the door, and force their way in on the floor,—Dawes, who leads the principal Committee, and Garfield, who leads the next, and all the others,—and they slip around the space back of the Senators' chairs, or take the seats of certain Senators who are smoking or lounging. Finally, the Senate looks like a great amphitheatre, black with heads, the doors besieged, everybody expectant; and, in that moment, little folks, unknown to the country, start up with little bills, to put aside or defer the real matter of the time.

SCHURZ UP.

At length the man in the Chair calls up the resolution, and says that Mr. Schurz has the floor.

Then Mr. Schurz stands up in his blue cloth coat, plain collar, clean shirt, and black tie, gray breeches, and long Henry Clay boots. His voice is not full or resonant, but keen, well-intoned, and plain, and everybody bends forward to hear it. He says that when mean insinuation, begging of the question, and side-thrusts are requisite to defeat an investigation, the public may well open their ears and know the matter in hand. At this everybody's ears are well alert, and the speech goes on. Every sentence in it is curt, sharp, and manly. Every point in it is a gentleman's point, never intended for "mouths of lowest censure." Without much temperament in the speech, it climbs its way up towards classical climaxes. Very soon you can see Morton's hands working and his mouth puckering; you can see Conkling sticking his head down into some imaginative document, and pretending to be deeply meditating it. You can see Harlan reading the Cherokee bill, and counting the moments of his seat in this body. You can see Nye slipping around to the rear, and suggesting some grave plausibility to somebody who is listening too intently.

But, looking away from these place-getters, on the floor of the Senate into the galleries, you will note that every eye is bright with appreciation, and every ear alertly intent to catch every syllable which "the Dutchman" utters.

THE MODE OF DOING IT.

He stands before his desk, with his hand upon the back of his chair, and upon the desk are book upon book, ready to be consulted, and nobody knows better than he that the least slip in the line of his argument will be made a matter of triumph to the chaps who fear him. To make a speech like one of Schurz's is, in great part, a consecutive, documentary matter, demanding the fullest, clearest sagacity,—capacity to bring up in order, without hesitation, every piece of paper, every calculation, every book before him, and these books, in the case of the present speech, were in many languages, and the man, as a linguist, had to translate them off-hand as well as to be an orator. No speeches made in Washington City have trodden closer and more severely upon the direct path of argument than those of Schurz. His power lies, for the trunk part of it, entirely in the force of consecutive statement of fact. With this argument, he proceeds keenly, undeviatingly, straightforwardly. Now and then, when a point logically in its place is to be made against a political opponent, he steps aside from the contemplation of his manuscript, and utters it with additional force and splendor, so that it pierces and makes blood for the instant flutter at the heart of every listener. As the thing goes on, you see the additional interest of the galleries and the growing fury of the factionists. You can see that the people are with the man, and the place-getters distressed for the points he is making on them. When he says "sycophant," you can see a shudder in the shoulders of Conkling and in the heart of Morton. No revenge which they are capable of, under an enlightened form of Government, is adequate to meet this daring intellectual champion. He overcomes unmanliness with manliness and meanness with honor. He describes Mr. Roscoe Conkling without mentioning him, under a returned and reapplied form of speech. Before he has finished, every independent soul in the Senate is martialled to his side.

"Heavens!" says a listening reporter, "is not this your idealization of a young man's accomplishment of fame? Look at him, and see how these fellows hate him; how he holds the people, and yet without a particle of demagogery."

Such is Schurz on one of his great occasions,—a young man, making his points, liberalizing the country, terrifying terror. They only retort, in the language of Morton, that this man put a Democrat in the Senate, and lost "the party" its representative from Missouri. And yet, look at Missouri to-day,—perfectly contented, perfectly orderly, inducing immigration, developing its railway system, rivalling the old States in the country in population, and let us answer the question as to whether Carl Schurz committed a blunder when he prompted that Conservative step. Compare Missouri with Louisiana or Georgia, and which State is in the hands of statesmen?

This was "the Dutchman's" undertaking, and it has been as complete a success on that "Dutchman's" part as when the Kaiser Wilhelm made a United Germany out of the hodge-podge of Northern Europe.

Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling, all the rest—"the Dutchman" has come to stay! His biography is a part of the history of the West. It is an illustrious chapter in the history of Missouri. You may have been, in your turn, great War Governors. This man was Director of the Peace of Missouri, and his fame in the Senate of our country is achieved.

OUR NATIONAL PRINTING.

Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, sends me a copy of the report on the observation of the total eclipse of the sun which occurred Aug. 7, 1869. This investigation was conducted under the direction of Commodore B. F. Sands, of the Naval Observatory. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of printing, of which we ought to be proud, coming from the Government Printing Office,—now, without doubt, the most superb establishment of the sort in the world, and regulated, as I have reason to know, with the utmost care and good management. At the end of this book are several good photographs and lithographs of parts of the eclipse, which would do credit to the best typography in the world. A few days ago, I made a visit to the Government Printing Office, and found that, since the accession of Mr. Clapp, of Buffalo,—an old newspaper proprietor,—it had taken new scope and energy. Some magnificent books, ordered by Executive Departments of the Government, and paid for out of the excess of contingent funds, are nearly completed. Two of these are Hayden's Explorations of the Colorado Valley,—one book, superbly illustrated, referring to the geology, and another to the botany. There is also an elegant book, nearly ready, referring to the labors of the Army and Navy Medical Museum,—the pictures being those of men who have undergone remarkable amputations. This establishment has issued some of the best books of our time, and probably no Government ever put forth a finer work than the American account of the Paris Exhibition, which is almost an encyclopedia of the arts and sciences as studied by our Commissioners in 1867.

Last fall, the accomplished Architect of the Capitol, Edward Clark, one of the most modest and urbane men in the city, designed an extension of the Government Printing Office, which should afford room for the leading officials, and also space for some of the cramped departments. The bust of Franklin, of large size, was ordered for the portal of this edifice, and paid for by the voluntary contributions of the operators. We have now the most perfect printing edifice in the country, and it does all the binding, printing, map work, scroll-work, etc., for the Government, excepting only the *Congressional Globe*, which is printed by its original proprietors, the Rives family.

A TREASURY STROLL.

If a man should come to Washington from the interior of the country, and investigate, for example, the Bureau for printing notes, bonds, &c., in the Treasury Department, he would form very different notions of the public service from those he would be apt to have by hearsay. To-day I made an exploration, for the first time, of this Printing Bureau. We were nearly two mortal hours on our feet, looking at large hand-presses; at tremendous hydraulic-presses; at millions and millions of legal-tenders stowed away in safes; at hundreds of pretty women, young and old, sorting and counting the bills; at huge knives, like guillotines, which, at a clip, divided million from million; and at beautiful folding and numbering machines, which dropped dollar after dollar in compartments, dividing the ones from the twos, and the twos from the tens. Perfect silence, absolute management, excellent discipline, prevailed throughout this vast establishment.

"Well," said one of our party as we left, "I have heard of people trying to get employment here as an easy berth; but this work would be enough for me."

What strikes one, in all these immense Bureaus, is the want of consecutive biography; to know, for example, what mind could assemble together all the artists, engravers, die-stampers, machinists, &c., which make up this assembly of varied and versatile talent. Here, really, the life of the nation goes on, removed from its politics; and here is the want of an ennobled Civil Service, which shall dignify this splendid labor, and make it independent of county politicians. GATH.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee Deeds Filed for Record, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

CITY PROPERTY.

Almond st, 168 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 21 ft to alley, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 4 in Busby's Lots 6 and 7 in Block 4 of George Smith's Addition, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,800.

Price place, 115 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $1,700.

Bremer st, n of Chicago av, e f, 23 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,075.

South Park av, s of Thirty fifth st, w f, 66 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $8,300.

Throop st, s of and near Sixteenth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $700.

Lot 27, in Block 6, in Walsh & McMullin's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb 17; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 4, in Henry H. Walker's Block 12, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $952.

May st, 24 ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $875.

Lots 25 and 26, in Adams' Addition, in s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 24, in Adams' Addition, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $550.

Hickory st, s w corner of Benfield st, n f, 50 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,500.

Lincoln av, bet Sophia st and Webster av, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $3,000.

Will st, 25 ft s of Augusta st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $3,350.

Lot 26 (except n 40 ft), in Lot 1 of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $7,000.

Oak st, between Franklin and North Wells sts, s f, 27x109 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,700.

Lots 20, 21, and 22, in Wadington's Block 29, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $5,229.

Randolph st, 120 ft w of LaSalle st, s f, 40x180 ft, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $40,000.

Perch st, s of Madison st, w f, 21x98½ ft, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 3, Cossitt's Second Addition, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $1,500.

Western av, 25 ft s of Second st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $1,200.

Coolidge st, 48 ft w of Throop st, n f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $800.

Second st, 50 ft n of Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,100.

Second st, 25 ft w of Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,100.

Orchard st, 195 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 24x92 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

Orchard st, 216 ft s of Webster av, e f, 21x92 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

Lot 85, in Boakes' Block 5 of Cochran *et al* Subdivision of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $600.

Hurlbut st, between North av and Blackhawk st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,100.

Western av, 25 ft north of Erie st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,300.

Indiana av, north of Sixteenth st, e f, 33½ ft to alley, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 10, of Lots 18 and 19, Butterfield's Addition, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 4, in Campbell's Lots 9 and 12 in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $2,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 20 ft of Lot 5, in Block 2, of Linn & Swan's w ½ Block 18, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, with building, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 2, in Block 2, in Rawson & Akerly's north 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $750.

THE WICKENBURG MASSACRE.

Captain O'Beirne's Denial of Charges, and a Decidedly Personal Reflection on Mr. William Kruger.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

On the 4th of last month we published Wm. Kruger's letter describing the Wickenburg (Arizona) massacre, by which six persons, including Fred. W. Loring, of Boston, lost their lives. In conclusion, Mr. Kruger remarked:

There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that the attacking party were Indians. I have known Indians since the last five years, and cannot be mistaken; besides, all indications show that they were Indians. Every citizen here will swear to it, because those citizens tracked the Indians from the place of outrage to Camp Date Creek. But the commanding officer, Captain O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, not only allowed the Indians to go unpunished, but also refused me and Miss Shephard, the two surviving cripples shelter. Yes, sir; he ordered us off his reservation, and I wish to Heaven you would publish this act of inhumanity in your New York papers. Please show this letter to Mr. Loring, Boston, Mass., who wrote to me at the same time you did. I am, sir, very truly yours.

Under date of Camp Date Creek, Arizona Territory, Jan. 27, Captain O'Beirne writes to a friend in this city, with a request for its publication in the *Commercial*, as follows:

To you, who have known me so long and well, it will be hardly necessary to say there is not one word of truth in the charges that Kruger brings against me. In fact, there is no shadow of a foundation for any statement in his letter, except that he was a passenger on the ill-fated coach, and that he was wounded. Kruger and "Molly" Shephard, a Prescott prostitute and keeper of a house of ill-fame, who was travelling under his protection, were the only two passengers who escaped with their lives upon the occasion of the attack upon the stage when young Loring and others were massacred. They were both brought here by the Post Surgeon, whom I had sent to look after the wounded as soon as apprised of the occurrence.

Kruger was but slightly wounded, and was invited by me to place himself under the Doctor's care in the Post hospital, but refused to go there,—preferring to remain in the company of Miss Shephard. The woman was taken to the quarters of the hospital matron, where she received every attention that could be bestowed on her. There being no proper place in the post for "Miss Shephard," I told the Doctor I would prefer, as soon as she could be comfortably removed, that she should be taken to a ranche which is on the reservation, and not far from the post, where she would be more comfortably situated, and where the Doctor could attend on her every day. Kruger, it appears, became offended that more attention was not given to his companion, and probably expected some of the officers would give up their quarters for her accommodation.

There is not one particle of evidence to show that the Indians on this reservation had anything to do with the massacre—in fact, everything tends to prove they knew nothing about it until after it had occurred. Every effort has been made, and is still being made, to discover the perpetrators, but as yet without success.

The statement of Kruger's having made his mark, and of two Indians having died on this reservation from gun-shot wounds shortly after the massacre, is false in every particular. In fact, Kruger never discharged a shot out of his pistol, for his revolver was found fully loaded on his first arrival at this post.

It is charitable to suppose that Kruger is insane, for it is only on this theory that one can account for the downright falsehoods his letter contains.

He has been discharged by Captain Foster on account of his conduct, and, I am credibly informed, his own brother refused to speak to or recognize him on his arrival at Ehrenburg.

The statement that citizens tracked the Indians from the place of the outrage to this post is false. Captain Meinhold, Third Cavalry, who was sent in pursuit, reports having followed the tracks of the attacking party from where the outrage took place for some twenty-five miles; that after leading toward this post for about one mile the tracks turned off in a southeasterly direction away from the post.

I went myself to Wickenburg and collected the effects of Mr. Loring and others of the Wheeler party and sent them to San Francisco, and received a most complimentary letter from Lieutenant Wheeler for my action in the case.

—A delegation of the Hartford Fire Department visited New Haven, Feb. 22, to inspect improvements at the house of Steamer No. 2. The *Palladium* says:

The horses were properly fastened in their stalls, doors secured as if for the night, and the spectators took their position in the room where the steamer is kept, the members having retired up stairs to their rooms. The Chief Engineer struck the gong, the engineer of the steamer touched the spring at his bedside, the stable doors below flew open, the chains dropped from the horses' bits, the animals backed from their stalls and took their respective places beside the steamer's pole. The men were by this time down stairs, and sprang to the work of "hitching up." The work was all done, driver in his seat, engineer and firemen in their places, in *thirteen seconds*. The Hartforders were delighted and astonished. This time has only been beaten by one Company in the United States, a New York Company having done it in twelve seconds.

PARIS.

...Vice-Presidency of ... ...public.

...s Dining With the Duke d... ...—The Orleanists and ... Legitimists.

...'s Circular—The Trials ... ...mmunists—Frauds in Pu... ...ing Arms—National Sub... ...scription.

From Our Special Correspondent.
PARIS...

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

...week's crisis, brought abou... ...resignation, seems to have ... ...f pacifying our divisions a... ...even hoped that thereupon ... ...he General Assembly would ... ...erstanding about the ele... ...resident; but the attempt f... ...is to find a man who is ... ...dee. They thought of ... ...declined this honor, sayin... ...ncy of the Chamber requi... ...h, and he did not wish to ... ...ibility upon himself. ... ...f Marshal McMahon; but h... ...tachments reasonably fa... ...icans. It is also said that ... ...itively declared he wanted ... Will his influence stop the... ...ly.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

...ver this may be, everyb... ...is necessary to better the ... ...e prompt decision which ... ...the hobble. Now when, in ... ...re there than anywhere else ... ...and is accepted by the ... ...y of the people, it must d... ... itself. Mr. Thiers, in thus ... ...unt of a mere nothing, has ... ...which was apparent from ... ...ich his actions had not sho... ...king now more of his succ... ...e of him; and, if a man w... ...n if he were not endowed ... ...y, but if he were firm a... ...be chosen Vice President...

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

...has been said of another ... ...quarrel between Mr. Thi... ...Princes. This trouble is ... ...quieted. Mr. Thiers and ... ...Madame Thiers and Mlle. ... ...n-law—have dined with ... ...le this week, in company ... ...s and others. This mea... ..., despairing of reaching ... ...least, the Presidency, ...re paying court to him ... ...ers, having felt the Left ... ...discussion, is drawing ne... ...by courting the most prom... ...ke d'Aumale. This is the ... ...s dinner, about which t... ...making a great stir, sayi... ...has accepted the Duke ... Plainly, this is what is ... ...en; but we have so ma... ...dden caprices, and quick ... ...p the constant tension of ... ...that which seems most ... ...happen, being crowded ... ...we foresee the least. ... ...Legitimists and Orleanist... ...g on a new scheme of fusi... ...branches, the Orleans a... ...The Count de Paris, the ... ...real, head of the Orlean... ...de Chambord if he would ... ...schdorff. The Count re... ...always see his cousin w... ...visit was decided on. ...y given up, it was at lea... ...ng time. The Duke d'Au... ...himself in public with ... ...contradict the stories of ... ...the Orleanists which ha... ..., in circulation, and very ... ...ution. There is plainly ... ...between the uncle and the ... ...rivalry in pretensions, ...rivalry between the Co... ...and the Duke d'A... ...of Paris, who is the le... ...Count de Chambord, who ... ...and who, on the other ... ...of the Duke d'Aumale, ...n the branches, oscillat... ...other, so as to offend n... ...he unfortunately does... ...ability, chiefly desiring ... ...only to his domestic ... ...this, he would be the ... ...ate who certainly wo... ...upport in France.

ROUHER'S CIRCULAR.

...old Imperial Minister, Rou... ...eek, his circular to the el... ...ether he is running for ele... ...It is hard to find a politi... ...more impudent falsehoo... ...er is certainly a man of ... ...a first-class orator, speci... ...comprehending of busi... ...ous and affable; but all ... ...tarnished by a kind of ... ...full falsehoods, which ... ...idea outside of Europ... ...a specimen of this. ... ...an war on the present ... ...door all our misfort... ...France is frustrated ... ...are to re-elect the Emp... ...electors of Corsica se... ...lic, it will be the ... ...tion and present... ...n. Will this challeng... ...general sentiment of ... ...of those who ... ...orsica? No one ... ...leon has been re-elec... ...ial at Ajaccio, but he ... ...e before. At all even... ...eceived with disfavor ... ...es, even the mildest ... ...it warmly.

THE STATE TRIALS.

...prosecutions, and ... ...ions, are carried on wi... ...ary Courts have been ... ...they thought of pardo... ...of those held on accou... ...tion in the insurrecti... But the constantly ... ...party; the ou... ...nd, Switzerland, and ... ...tual declarations of ... ... those who were ... ...nesty to turn to severi... ...the hearing, and duri... ...men, who have all, ...part in the assassinat... ...or the fires of Paris, ...rmly shameful position... ...tery, even when confi... ...palpable proofs. One ... ...abits of eternal falseh... ...e Imperial *regime*, ...g the masses, and react... ...ondust of the captur... ...over, all these wretche... ...y have been insolent ... ...nce, insult, and thre... ...re base and obsequiou... ...ally speaking, there ... ...they have not comm... ...ness which they do no... ...are the most ignoble ... ...ever seen. They hav... ...to their offences, nor ... ...t of them.

WHO MADE UP THE ...

...only excuse, not fo... ..., but for having e... ...is, that, the further ... ...we are struck by th... ...in Paris twenty, thirt... ...em, or more. Befor... ...rrived there, drawn ... ...that the great city em... ...k up, in our blood, a... ...the siege, and befor... ...came them in swarm... ...eir Socialist leaders, ...nots, and probably b... ...ed to crush Paris ... ...the odium of doing it... ...there were in ... ...flocked there in ... ...way-robbers, escape... ...liberated p... ...ountries, dashed upo... ...hunting the Fleece ... ...ians, fugitive Poles, ... Spanish robbers, ...lish thieves, deserter... ...es,—all who were e... ...here as if to a pla... This was the real ... ...e. It is necessa... ...coundrels from all la... ...tary Commissions ... ...t hands Paris was ... ...plain that Provide... ...ppear from the surfa... ...d not allow it to d... ...e under the blows o... ...—a collection of vil... ...d was murder, robbe...

FRAUDS IN PURC...

...oming to a lower o... ...rts have condemned ... ...omment, and a fine ... ...Consul-General of ... ...es, charged and con... ...on on his large purc... ...which the Frenca ... ...him. It is difficult t... ...impudence than ... ...rt robber. Not on... ...g, almost claiming ... ...vely served Franc... ...interested honesty ... ...cere words, and imi... ...an insulted honest ... ...ght by it. Besides ... ...our Bishops, the sec... ...der of his brother's ... ...trial, by the side o... ...g him with his Epis... ...everating the inno... ...culprit appealed f... ...is doubtful whether ... ...fect in it, and, were ... ...urt of Appeals wou... ...urt. Public sentime... ...this subject: strik... ...the Frenchmen wh... ...blood of France.

NATIONAL S...

A national subscrip...

PARIS.

Vice-Presidency of the Republic.

s Dining With the Duke d'Aumale—The Orleanists and the Legitimists.

's Circular—The Trials of the Communists—Frauds in Purchasing Arms—National Subscription.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

week's crisis, brought about by Mr. resignation, seems to have had the f pacifying our divisions somewhat. even hoped that thereupon the lead- he General Assembly would come to standing about the election of a resident; but the attempt failed. The is to find a man who is satisfactory des. They thought of Mr. Grevy; declined this honor, saying that the ncy of the Chamber required all his h, and he did not wish to take such a bility upon himself. They also Marshal McMahon; but his Legiti- tachments reasonably frighten the leans. It is also said that Mr. Thiers tively declared he wanted no coad- Will his influence stop the matter? y.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

ver this may be, everybody feels s necessary to better the situation prompt decision which will get us he hobble. Now when, in France, e there than anywhere else,—an idea and is accepted by the immense y of the people, it must develop and itself. Mr. Thiers, in thus resigning nt of a mere nothing, has shown his which was apparent from his looks, ch his actions had not shown. They ting now more of his successor than e of him; and, if a man were to come if he were not endowed with great , but if he were firm and just, he e chosen Vice President by accla- tion.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

has been said of another and more quarrel between Mr. Thiers and the Princes. This trouble is over, or is, quieted. Mr. Thiers and his women— Madame Thiers and Mlle. Dorne, his -law—have dined with the Duke this week, in company with many and others. This means that the , despairing of reaching the Throne, ust, the Presidency, without Mr. are paying court to him; and that s, having felt the Left fail him at discussion, is drawing nearer to the by courting the most prominent chief, d'Aumale. This is the real reason dinner, about which the Orlean- making a great stir, saying that Mr. has accepted the Duke as his suc- Plainly, this is what is most likely ; but we have so many changes, ten caprices, and quick revolutions, the constant tension of our natures, at which seems most likely, may happen, being crowded out by that foresee the least.

Legitimists and Orleanists are now g on a new scheme of fusion between branches, the Orleans and the Bour- Count de Paris, the rightful, but real, head of the Orleans, asked the Chambord if he would receive him ohdorff. The Count replied that he always see his cousin with pleasure, visit was decided on. But, if not given up, it was at least postponed time. The Duke d'Aumale offered himself in public with his nephew, contradict the stories of dissensions the Orleanists which have been, and , in circulation, and are not without There is plainly a lurking ri- between the uncle and the nephew,—a rivalry in pretensions, as there is a rivalry between the Count de Cham- and the Duke d'Aumale. The of Paris, who is the legitimate heir Count de Chambord, who has no chil- and who, on the other side, is the of the Duke d'Aumale, stands there n the branches, oscillating from one other, so as to offend neither. They he unfortunately does not possess ability, chiefly desiring quiet, and at- only to his domestic affairs; and, this, he would be the Monarchical ate who certainly would have the apport in France.

ROUHER'S CIRCULAR.

id Imperial Minister, Rouher, sent out, ek, his circular to the electors of Cor- here he is running for election as a Dep- It is hard to find a political manifesto more impudent falsehoods in it. Mr. r is certainly a man of great ability, first-class orator, exceedingly rapid comprehending of business matters, us and affable; but all these qualities rnished by a kind of constant necessi- ll falsehoods, of which it is hard to an idea outside of Europe. His circu- a specimen of this. He charges the an war on the present Republic; lays door all our misfortunes; declares France is frustrated in her desires, are to re-elect the Emperor; and the electors of Corsica send him to the bly, it will be the beginning of a tion, and presently of an Imperial res- Will this challenge, thus offered general sentiment of the country, as of those who think, succeed ersica? No one knows. Prince on has been re-elected Counsellor at Ajaccio, but he was a failure in s before. At all events, this circular ceived with disfavor in France, where es, even the mildest part of it, criti- it warmly.

THE STATE TRIALS.

litical prosecutions, and those for mal- tions, are carried on with activity. The ary Courts have been increased. For a they thought of pardoning in a lump of those held on account of their par- tion in the insurrection of the Com- But the constantly threatening posi- of this party; the outcries abroad, in nd, Switzerland, and Belgium; its tal declarations of murder and fire, those who were most inclined ency to turn to severity.

he hearing, and during these suits, men, who have all, to some extent, part in the assassination of the hos- or the fires of Paris, have occupied a nly shameful position. All deny with ery, even when confronted with the palpable proofs. One would say that abits of eternal falsehood, encouraged e Imperial *régime*, have sunk down the masses, and react to-day even in onduct of the captured Communists. ever, all these wretches are as cowardly y have been insolent and cruel. They ance, insult, and threaten one another, re base and obsequious to their Judges. rally speaking, there are no crimes h they have not committed; no lying ness which they do not now perpetrate. are the most ignoble set of criminals I ever seen. They have not courage to to their offences, nor shame enough to t of them.

WHO MADE UP THE COMMUNE.

r only excuse, not for having engen- , but for having endured, such crea- is that, the further we proceed, the we are struck by their numbers. There in Paris twenty, thirty, forty thousand em, or more. Before the siege, many arrived there, drawn by the odor of that the great city emitted, and hoping ck up, in our blood, all, or a part of it. r the siege, and before the Commune, came there in swarms, like flies, called heir Socialist leaders, by their perverse ncts, and probably by our enemy, who ted to crush Paris without having to the odium of doing it. All the banditti there were in France and Eu- flocked there in shoals. Pirates, way-robbers, escaped galley-slaves, liberated prisoners from countries, dashed upon Paris as if they -hunting the Fleece of Gold. Banished sians, fugitive Poles, gold-hunting Ital- Spanish robbers, German criminals, lish thieves, deserters, chance Garibal- s,—all who were energetic and vicious, e here as if to a place given up to pil- This was the real kernel of the Com- e. It is necessary to see this army scoundrels from all lands defile before the itary Commissions in order to appreciate at hands Paris was in for three months. s plain that Providence did not wish it to ppear from the surface of the earth, since d not allow it to disappear to the last ne under the blows of these mad destroy- —a collection of villains whose natural d was murder, robbery, and fire.

FRAUDS IN PURCHASING ARMS.

oming to a lower order of crime, the urts have condemned to two years' im- sonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs, the Consul-General of France in the United tes, charged and convicted with having len on his large purchases of arms, a duty h which the French Government entrust- him. It is difficult to show more fraudu- t impudence than was displayed by this art robber. Not only did he deny every- ng, almost claiming a reward for having ively served France, but he protested his interested honesty in the most apparently cere words, and imitated so well the grief an insulted honest man that many were ght by it. Besides that, his brother, one our Bishops, the accomplice or willing de- nder of his brother's crimes, was there at e trial, by the side of the criminal, cover- g him with his Episcopal mantle, and also severating the innocence of the accused. e culprit appealed from his sentence, but is doubtful whether there is any formal fect in it, and, were an appeal granted, the ourt of Appeals would confirm the judg- ent. Public sentiment has but one voice this subject: strike, and that pitilessly, ll the Frenchmen who made money out of he blood of France.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

A national subscription is now organizing on all sides to liberate our territory. The object is to raise at once by subscriptions enough to pay off the enemy. The women of Alsace led in this movement, which is growing daily. We are not enthusiasts for subscriptions in France, for everyone has so many wants, and so great a need of money, and that money is so hard to get in a country where competition abounds, and we cannot expatriate ourselves. So many subscriptions of various kinds, to which it is necessary to give at least a little, have passed under people's eyes in a year, that they are literally sick of giving. But this time it concerns a necessary labor, the liberation of French territory, and I hope the collections will be large. The Assembly has elected a Commission whose duty it is to centralize their labors. If it has intelligent and active members, we may, in a few months, gather a good part of the money necessary for this liberation.

OXYHYDRIC GAS.

They are trying at Paris a new system of illuminating, which seems to have succeeded. It is oxyhydric gas, costing less than the common kind. The fixtures for its use are the same as for the other. It gives a whiter and much stronger light. The city of Paris is now negotiating with the Company which manufactures this gas.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Among other improvements, they are talking more than ever of the underground railroad to connect Paris with the suburbs. It would go from the centre of the city to Clignancourt, and would carry freight and many passengers. The city sewers would pass beneath it, or flow in parallel tunnels. The expense is about 40,000,000. It is an important and interesting work, and will tend to relieve the difficulties of moving from point to point in a Capital which is sometimes obstructed to an incredible extent. If it is done, I will explain it in detail, as one of the most interesting works of our time.

EMILE CARREY.

THE COMMUNE IN NEW YORK

They Demand Free Halls Lighted With Free Gas.

From the New York World, Feb. 25.

Quite a remarkable scene was enacted in one of the small dingy rooms of the City Hall yesterday. Three representative men from the Internationals of New York had made an appointment to go before the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works and express their wants in relation to certain improvements in the theory and practice of municipal as well as State Government. This is probably the first time that the American "Communists" have come before any legislative body and presented their claims with any chance of success. The Committee on Public Works is composed by Aldermen Conover, Gilsey, and McLaren. The delegation representing the interests of the Internationals consisted of Mr. Theo. E. Tomlinson, of the "Anti-Monopolists;" George R. Allen, of the Society of Internationals, and Mr. Beeny, of the Cosmopolitan Conference and the Land Reform Association.

The Aldermen were seated at one end of a long table, Mr. Conover officiating as Chairman, and the Internationals reposed quietly on a sofa at the opposite side of the room until the Committee manifested its willingness to listen to the petitioners. Mr. Tomlinson then advanced, and, with a very modest air, presented several written documents to the Chairman. These documents comprised, among other things, a petition intended for presentation to the State Legislature, asking for free halls and free gas in the city of New York. Mr. Tomlinson then addressed the members of the Aldermanic Committee, speaking very calmly for some time, but subsequently waxing more glowing and enthusiastic when he saw that his remarks did not fail to have some effect on the naturally cold and apathetic Aldermen. Mr. Conover was the only member of the Committee who did not appear to be in sympathy with the speaker. The burning words which fell thick and fast over his marble-white head had no more effect than so many drops of hot water on a whole iceberg. Ald. Gilsey manifested an altogether different disposition, which encouraged the speaker to fresh endeavors.

The burden of Mr. Tomlinson's remarks in advocating the claims of "the people" was as follows: A mass-meeting of citizens has been held at Masonic Hall, and the resolutions which I have presented you, demanding free light to all, and the right to use the public halls in the evening for popular discussions, were unanimously adopted. All Governments are, or should be instituted for the welfare of the people. For twenty-five years past the rights of the people in this country have been disregarded. People live now for monopolies and for themselves. The first step toward improvement is enlightenment. The poorer classes of people get more enlightenment from discussion than by the hasty perusal of the newspapers. We must have the halls, so that we can all meet and discuss the living topics of the day. The old philosophers all inculcated their doctrines by talking to the people. We own the halls, and why should we be kept out of them? The public buildings all belong to us. By us I mean the mass of the people. Your honorable body has the power to grant us the privilege we ask. We want you to lay our petition before the Legislature. Now we are not in dream-land. We are talking common sense. I know the theories of these Internationals have sometimes been vague; but we are now on something practical and definite. Now, here is the Court House; I believe the business in the court rooms is generally over soon after 12 o'clock. Well, the Judge might enter an order to have the room given up to the public for a certain purpose when the application had been made. If the halls were all open youths would fill them in the evening, and thus be kept away from vice.

Mr. Conover. Would not the rich carpets and furniture in the new Court House be likely to get soiled and marred if the public were let in?

Mr. Tomlinson. It might. But we don't care to meet in rooms where there are rich carpets and costly furniture. We have held meetings over a stable. And now as to gas. It is as much the function of government to furnish the people with light as with water. At present the gas-light for this city is furnished by a few rich monopolists. I can cite cities which furnish gas to the people free of charge. We propose that you memorialize the Legislature for free light. We want the city to make its own gas and furnish it free to the people. What does the press say? What say those watchmen who are always anticipating events long before their time? They tell us that the greatest danger which threatens our institutions for the future is monopoly. Our monopolists are worse than any aristocracy or nobility that ever existed.

Mr. Conover. Do you think we could buy up the present gas companies?

Mr. Tomlinson. The city ought to prepare to furnish its own gas above Seventy-ninth street first, and in time get control over the whole city. It might with profit pay the gas companies a good premium for their stock to get possession at once.

Mr. Conover. Your theories appear to be very fine, but they also seem to me to be impracticable.

Mr. Tomlinson. Well, supposing an army of a million men should take quarters on this island to remain for five or ten years, and they wanted gas-pipes laid and works built, how long would it take them to do it? I assure you we are no wild reformers, no murderous Communists, no terrible Internationals. We propose nothing but that which is practicable.

Mr. Gilsey. I only regret that we have not the power to grant what you ask.

Mr. Conover. Why, if we had all these gentlemen want, the millenium would be at hand?

Mr. Tomlinson. Well, the millenium is not far distant if we choose to welcome it.

Mr. Conover. What about the railroads?

Mr. Tomlinson. The railroads ought to be under the control of the Government, so that the revenue would return to the people, instead of filling the pockets of the monopolists. I have much to say on the subject of railroads, if I only had the time, but I must not detain you. Yes, I would have all the railroads under the Government, and every man in the employ of the Government should be a policeman. This would tend to suppress crime. Policemen flying through the city and country all the time, and each one held to a strict accountability.

Mr. Conover. There would be one serious objection in the way of that. We have too many Government officers already. They make too strong a power in the hands of the prevailing political party. We see the workings of it now every day. They are appointed by the Executive authority, and they are in duty bound to support the party that raised them to position.

Mr. Tomlinson. I would make the Executive authority of the Government very stringent indeed, and would make the elections very frequent. Now, there is great difficulty in getting a railway through New York. The city ought to build its own railway, and make it for the benefit of the people. How long would it take a General, with an army of 500,000 men, to get a railroad over or under this island?

The discussion was kept up for some time, Mr. Tomlinson closing by urging upon the Committee the desirability of having free light, free halls, and better and cheaper means of travel for the public. He added that he was not speaking alone, but that he was giving utterance to the voice of a great community. There was not a workshop in the city that did not contain men the sentiment of whom he was speaking.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Beeny then addressed the Committee briefly.

When the Committee adjourned Alderman Gilsey took Mr. Tomlinson by the hand and expressed the warmest feelings of sympathy for his cause. Said he: "There is a great deal in what you have said during the half hour,—much more than most people think. I hope that we shall be able to lay the matter before the Legislature in a favorable light. As for free halls, the letter from Richard O'Gorman to you shows that we have the right to open the public buildings to you, provided they have not been appropriated to specific purposes."

The Committee on Public Works will report the meeting to the Board of Aldermen.

Heavy Frauds in Georgia.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of the 17th inst. prints the annexed paragraph, headed "cutting it thick:" "H. O. Hoyt, who was arrested in Atlanta a day or two ago, was agent of the State Road for the purchase of wood and cross-ties, under Blodgett, and the charge is that while acting in that capacity for a few months, he defrauded the State out of the snug little sum of $184,609.91."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 17th says: "Yesterday H. O. Hoyt appeared before the Committee to investigate the official conduct of Governor Bullock, and tendered O. L. Pease and David McBride as additional securities on his bond. Mr. Pease testified that he was worth $10,000 above his liabilities, and Mr. McBride testified that he was worth $4,000 above all claims against him. When informed that the Committee would not accept the additional security offered, Mr. Hoyt was observed to reel and fall to the floor. He was carried to the office of Drs. Miller and Johnson for treatment. Mr. Hoyt frothed at the mouth, was extremely pale, and almost pulseless. For four or five hours he showed but little sign of reaction. At the present writing a slight reaction has taken place, and he is a little better. His condition was caused by nervous prostration, produced by the mental excitement of the past three or four days."

THE NEW ILLINOIS STATE-HOUSE.

Its Condition, Progress, and Prospects.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Feb. 23.

We noticed on last Friday the introduction of a bill in the General Assembly for an appropriation of $350,000 for continuing the work on the new State House. At the same time, the following communication from the State House Commissioners to the Governor, detailing the present condition, progress, and prospects for the completion of the new edifice, was laid before the General Assembly.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24, 1872.

To His Excellency, John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: We submit the accompanying draft of a bill for an act making an additional appropriation for the new State House, and, if it meets your approval, would respectfully ask that you lay the same before this General Assembly, together with this communication, and with such recommendations as you may deem proper.

The whole sum expended on the new State House up to Jan. 1, 1872, amounts to $1,239,155.33, leaving in the Treasury, to the credit of the State House, $461,844.67.

The second, or principal story, is nearly completed, ready for the iron beams for the floor above, which will probably be put in place by the 1st of March next; and if the necessary means are furnished, we hope to be able to put the building under roof by the 1st of April, 1873. And to have the offices for the several Departments of State ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, 1874, and the halls for the two houses, and Supreme Court rooms by Jan. 1, 1875.

In order to do this it will require an additional appropriation by this General Assembly of $350,000.

We have now on the ground nearly all the brick and lumber required to complete the building.

The cutstone is furnished from the Penitentiary, and they have now on hand, and are cutting the stone for the upper story.

The stone and brick masonry, granite work, metallic ceilings, and wrought iron work for the floors, roof, and dome, are all under contract, and at prices much below the estimates prepared by Messrs. Bauer, Carter & Deakman, architects and master builders, under the direction of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly.

We have prepared estimates of the cost of the different classes of work to be done to put the building under roof, which we submit in round numbers, as follows:

Stone and stone cutting	$280,000
Granite work	65,000
Wrought iron	185,000
Cast iron	20,000
Metallic ceilings and concrete	40,000
Stone and brick masonry	135,000
Roofing and guttering	45,000
Skylights	30,000
Incidentals	20,000
Amounting to	820,000
Deducting the unexpended balance	461,000
Leaves to be provided for	359,000

The estimate of the quantity of wrought iron required, and the cost of roofing and guttering are based on former estimates, and we have no doubt the actual cost will fall below the above figures, and reduce the amount to the sum asked for, viz: $350,000.

In making the contracts, the fulfillment of which is necessarily extended through several years, we found it necessary, in order to protect the State against exhorbitant prices, to stipulate that no work should be ordered under the contract until an appropriation was made, sufficient to pay for the same. This necessitates the appropriation being made, in some cases, somewhat in advance of the time when it will be wanted for use.

The frame work of the roof will not be needed until about Jan. 1, 1873, but it will require some months for its construction, and to receive it at that time it must be ordered in advance, which cannot be done unless this appropriation is made. The same is also true of that portion of the work not under contract.

If no provision is made for the roof until after the meeting of the next General Assembly, and then made, even with the emergency clause added, the best part of the year 1873 will be required for the construction and putting on the roof; and the year be virtually lost, and the occupation of the building delayed another year.

We might here add, that unless the appropriation is now made, the safety of the building may necessitate the suspension of the work before the expenditure of all the means at our disposal. It is not deemed safe to put up these long, high walls, which surround the two halls, with their heavy, overhanging cornice, until the roof is prepared to be put on to keep them in place.

We have no interest in this matter, only that common to every citizen of the State. We believe a vigorous prosecution of the work, the most economical, but would not urge *this* to the detriment of any other great interest. At the same time we feel it our duty, owing to the urgent necessity for the early completion of the building, to present the case, leaving it in the hands of the General Assembly.

This appropriation, if made, will not effect the amount of taxes to be collected in 1872.

The question that now presents itself is, shall we have the building ready for occupancy by all the Departments of the State by Jan. 1, 1875, or shall we defer that consummation?

We address this alternative to the good judgment of the General Assembly, and will cheerfully submit to their decision. Respectfully submitted,

JACOB BUNN,
JOHN T. STUART,
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE,
Commissioners.

CANNIBALS IN THE ASTOR.

Polynesia in New York—The Great Barnum's Greatest Curiosities—Such a Dance as Was Never Before Seen in Stetson's Parlors.

From the New York World, Feb. 24.

An interesting and novel exhibition was witnessed, yesterday, in Parlor 14, Astor House, by a company of about fifty journalists, authors, ministers, missionaries, showmen, and travellers. The master of ceremonies was the renowned showman, P. T. Barnum, who took pride in exhibiting what he views as the greatest curiosities ever brought to this country, namely, four living cannibals, with a large collection of their warlike, mechanical, and household implements.

In front of a grate fire which cast a grateful warmth over their almost naked bodies, stood Kina Bose Yaca, Kova Tamaxamora, and the dwarf, General Ra Biau, who is about four feet high and 35 years of age. These are fighting cannibals, who were captured in battle by Thokambau, King of Feejee Island. They were ransomed through the personal exertions of the American Consul, Dr. J. W. Braner. The savages are natives of Na Viti Leon, the largest of the Polynesian Archipelago.

Princess Otavah, a grand-daughter of Thokambou, was seated by the fire, reading a Feejee Bible. She is an intelligent woman, about 30 years of age, having been educated by the Wesleyan Mission at Mbau.

On a table at one end of the room were displayed a large collection of cannibal curiosities, among them arms, temples, shrines, gods, fish, and turtle nets, fish-hooks, made from human bones and tortoise shell, boomerangs, necklaces of whale's teeth, a vampire or flying fox, and also a hand of the cannibal King Lavoni, who was killed in battle.

After the visitors had inspected the cannibals and curiosities, and expressed a unanimous opinion that there was no woolly horse humbug about their woolly heads, the gentle savages indulged in a number of vigorous dances, to the edification of the spectators.

The first dance was called the Dance of the Feast. The cannibals were decorated with feathers and daubed with war-paint. A necklace of whale's teeth encircled their swarthy necks, a piece of linen was tied around their waists, from a belt over their hips strips of narrow bark cloth and half-tanned leather dangled, while switches of black hair were tied tightly below their knees. Their dress was as scant as that of the ballet girls in the "Black Crook," with the exception that, instead of tights, the savages appeared in their smooth, oily, olive skins.

The Princess sat in a chair in front of the dancers, drumming with two small sticks on a round piece of hard wood. The dancers held long wooden lances in their hands, which they flourished menacingly at times over the heads of the spectators. The dance was a very lively one, the cannibals making terrific leaps, alighting as light as grasshoppers on their bare feet, and keeping perfect time in all their movements to the monotonous drumming of the wooden sticks.

At the expiration of the dance, in order to give the cannibals a breathing spell, Mr. Barnum announced that the Princess would read any chapter of the Feejee Bible that the critics might select. Thereupon the religious editor of the *Sunday Mercury* requested that the first chapter of John be read. The Princess read the chapter in the Feejeean dialect, in a mild, pleasant tone, her countenance beaming with intelligence. Her modesty and quiet demeanor won the good opinion of all in the room.

A war dance was the startling feature of the exhibition. The cannibals were armed with new hickory pickaxe handles. The Princess struck up a rattling tone with the sticks, the savages keeping time with desperate leaps, yells, and blows. Under the tremendous blows the hickory in the hands of the dwarf was broken. It is said that in battle he killed more than any chief of his tribe, as the blows of his opponents passed over his head, while he would jab them in their stomachs with a wooden sword lined with four rows of sharks' teeth.

While the warriors were resting from the fatigue occasioned by the war dance, Mr. Barnum entertained the company with a few facts concerning the diet, etc. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining plump and tender children in this latitude, sucking pigs satisfied their epicurean appetites. They were also fond of reptiles of all kinds. A day or two ago, while in the menagerie they captured a large snake, and had actually bitten into it before they were discovered. They eat snakes, lizards, worms, and all reptiles, raw.

"Do they eat human beings raw?" inquired a fat Bohemian, as he retreated from the front row of benches, near which the cannibals stood with their clubs.

"Oh, yes, sometimes," said the great showman, with a merry twinkle in his eye; "but they generally like them well baked."

After the war dance, a social dance, and one in honor of the King, were executed. A very pretty hop called the fan dance, in which the cannibals held large heart-shaped fans in their hands, followed.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

Old Masters in New York—Notable Additions to the Art Treasures of the Country.

From the New York Tribune.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have taken a lease of the building No. 681 Fifth avenue, and have arranged it in a pleasant and appropriate manner for exhibition of such *material* as they already possess. On Saturday various artists, editors, and critics were invited to a private view of the collection of old pictures recently purchased in Europe as the nucleus of the Museum. This collection has been favorably regarded abroad—so favorably, indeed, that a series of etchings from these pictures is about to be published in London. There are 174 pictures in the collection, mostly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. Many of them are valuable chiefly as well-authenticated specimens from famous hands. A few owe the attention they hold to their own intrinsic beauty.

The genuineness of the pictures is perhaps as well attested as is possible in this class of works. Most of the paintings have a clear and uninterrupted pedigree, and while this is not sufficient,—as the strongest chain of patents of nobility will not decide which is the true Tichborne,—it is nevertheless satisfactory. But in this case the evidence of the best experts is added to the certificates of the seller. Mr. Gauchez, and Mr. Etienne Le Roy, the Official Commissioner and Expert of the Royal Museums of Brussels, have given their fullest endorsements to the authenticity of the entire collection, and have also stated that "it would be very difficult to find united an equally remarkable collection of the works of different masters."

The collection contains two Van Dycks—one a "Saint Martha," praying with uplifted eyes, and surrounded by angels; the other, a portrait of a young lady. There are also two large pictures, signed and sealed as authentic Rubens. The more important of the two is a "Holy Family," which was painted as an altar-piece, on three separate panels, for the Church of the Jesuits, at Antwerp. The too perceptible joining of the panels mars greatly the effect of the picture.

An especially fine picture is a portrait of a Dutch burgomaster, by B. van der Helst. The simplicity and character of this picture are delightful. Another is the portrait of *Hille Bobbe*, an unctuous and uncanny old dame of Haarlem, by the famous Franz Hals. This picture is from the Palmerston collection, and is distinguished by the firmness and vigor of its idea, drawing and coloring. The "Visit of St. John" to the Child Christ by Jordaens is remarkable for the strength and spirit with which two or three faces in the group are painted. There are three pictures by Ruysdael, one of which, "A Dutch Kermesse," is simple and earnest. A portrait by Nicholas Maas, of the Duchess of Mazarin, and another of a young girl, by De Vos, are noticeably attractive in many particulars. Among works by artists of the french school there is a charmingly expressive Greuze—a study of a girls head. The face is full of sadness and terror. Of the pictures of Italian artists two of the most striking are Venetian scenes by Francesco Guardi. One of these, "The Rialto," is noticeably good. There is also an interesting interior of St. Peter's by Pannini. A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds occupies a conspicuous place. There are two compositions by the elder Teniers, a fruit-piece, said to be by Velasquez, and a landscape by Hobbema. One of the most admirable objects in the exhibition is Vela's great statue of the Dying Napoleon, a reproduction of the original by the artist himself.

We must content ourselves for the present by enumerating a few others of the pictures that give this collection its character and value; An Adoration of the Magi, which the catalogue magnanimously says is not a Vanvyck, but a Gerard van der Meire; a Descent from the Cross, by Roger van der Weyden; Jacob Jordaens, A Triumph of Bacchus; Gaspard de Crayer, a very valuable Alexander and Diogenes; the Lendemain des Noces, by the younger Teniers; A Study of Windmills, by the famous "Velvet" Bruegpel; seven pictures of Horemans; A Cavalry Fight by van der Meulen; a capital picture of an Old Fiddler, by Isaac van Ostade; and a Smoker, by his more distinguished brother Adrian; a portrait by Terburg, supposed to be his own; a Landscape by Both; a Wouverman, and another by his younger brother Jan; a portrait of a Lady by Sir Peter Lelig; Cranach's portrait of the Elector of Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous; four pictures by Albani, and one by Paris Bordone; a group of beggars by Antonie Lemain; a Goya; a Sassoferrato; a mythological work of Nicolas Poussin, and many others of not less dignity and merit.

A Man of his Word.

From the New York World.

The vicinity of Bastrop, in Louisiana, was made quite gossipy six or seven weeks ago by an animated personal difficulty, in which a notably veracious gentleman from Arkansas felt obliged to take the life of his opponent in an argument. "If you repeat that assertion, sir," observed the Arkansas gentleman, in commentary upon the other's use of certain forcible biographical insinuations, "I give you my word that I will shoot you." Heedless of the courteous admonition, the too-voluble offender presently committed the repetition, and—his funeral was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. "I gave him my word for it," remarked the gentleman from Arkansas, blowing into the discharged barrel of his pistol, "and that's a pledge I always redeem." The moral dignity of the speaker's position in the matter could not be disputed, and excited lively admiration among the choice spirits present in the bar-room at the time; but there was still a certain factious abstraction known as Law to be humored, and two smiling constables invited the hero of the hour to bear them company as far as the parish prison. "I shall not go with you, my good fellows," answered he, reproducing his pistol from its pocket, "and I'll give you just three minutes to get out of here; but I pass my word that I'll report at the prison in half an hour from now." There was a certain playful pointing of the pistol after this, which induced the minions of justice to retire for further orders; and before those could be received and obeyed the gentleman from Arkansas had presented himself at the jail, according to his word, and been placed under arrest for "homicidal frenzy." In a day or two thereafter, a Grand Jury indicted him for murder; and in the interval between the finding of this indictment and the meeting of the court to try him, the captive was likely to realize a most irksome delay. The high character with which he had come into the parish prison induced the Sheriff to treat him with great respect, and extend to him privileges of most unusual liberty; but a prison is, at the best, but unsatisfactory quarters to a gentleman of expansive nature, and the prisoner pined for a change. One day, while the Sheriff was clearing the dust from the key of the front door of his little Bastile, his guest from Arkansas, who was lounging listlessly about at the time, begged leave to examine the metallic curiosity. Happy to confer the trifling pleasure, the dignitary of the county handed over the key; and was much astonished to find himself simultaneously tripped from his feet to the floor with a violence of concussional cerebration, leaving him momentarily stunned. Upon recovery of his senses, and search of the institution under his charge, he found himself locked in, and a note of hurried explanation thrust under the door. The note was from the Arkansas gentleman, and, after grateful apology for the manner of his departure, gave the reason therefor: "Having business needing my presence at home, in Arkansas," it said, "I thought that I might as well take a run up there during the holiday season between the indictment and the trial; but you needn't worry, my dear friend, for I give you my word that I'll be back in time for the meeting of the Court." His head being rather painful from its contact with the floor, and society "chaffing" him upon the subject rather more than was agreeable, the Sheriff regarded himself as the worst served of all men that ever put their trust in human nature, and contemplated the approaching session of the criminal tribunal with dread fear of his own arraignment. He was present in Court, however, at its meeting last week, says the Bastrop *Conservative*, and, while dolefully waiting to hear called the case of his escaped betrayer, was tapped upon the shoulder by a gentlemanly stranger who had entered behind him unobserved. He turned, he stared, and could scarcely credit his senses at beholding once more the gentleman from Arkansas. "Here I am, you see," said the latter, in good-humored enjoyment of the official surprise. Gasping for breath the Sheriff dived into one of his coat-pockets for a writ of arrest; having served which, with tremendous energy he shook the gentleman by the hand. "You're a man of your word, if there ever was one," he exclaimed, emotionally, "and my confidence in human nature is fully restored." The spectacle moved Court and spectators as pathetically as it deserved, and counsel for the defendant at once entered a plea of insanity, which is regarded as sure to result in a corresponding verdict.

The Weather at New York for the Winters of 1870-71 and 1871-72.

From the New York Times, Feb. 25.

This winter has been remarkable for its sudden changes and its small quantity of snow and rain. The snow-fall for December was 6 75-100 inches. The amount of rain and melted snow was 1 61-100 inches. The average amount of water for this month is 3-93-100 inches. The mercury in the thermometer has ranged from zero, on Dec. 21, to 56° on the 23d. These points were also the lowest and highest from Dec. 1 to Feb. 24. In January, 2 inches of snow fell. The amount of rain and melted snow was 1 51-100 inches. The average for January is 2 78-100 inches. In February, to the 24th, the snow depth was 4 inches. The amount of water was 1 17-100 inches. The average for February is 2.92-100 inches. The thermometer has stood at or below the freezing point from Dec. 1 to Feb. 25 on sixty-four different days. There was sleighing on Dec. 19 and Feb. 3. Last winter, from Dec. 1 to Feb. 25, the snow-fall was 38 65-100 inches. The amount of rain and melted snow, 10 1-100 inches. The mercury ranged from 4° on Feb. 6 to 56° on Dec. 5. It stood at or below the freezing point on fifty-four different days. There was sleighing on Dec. 29, also during a portion of January and February. During the remarkably pleasant weather of yesterday, the thermometer registered, at 6 a. m., 29°; 11 a. m., 42°; 2 p. m., 50°; 9 p. m., 31°. Barometer, 30.00, 29.95, 29.88, 29.88. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer, 33°, 41°, 48°, 44°.

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Felt Skirts, usual $2.50 quality for $1.75.

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Good, heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.
Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.
Red and White Table Damasks, 64-inch, at 85 cents yard.
Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.
Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.
Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.
Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.
Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

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11-4 White Bedspread, $1.00.
Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.
Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.
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Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.
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Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.
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DAVIS & ReQUA,
Agents of the IMPERIAL of London, and AMERICAN CENTRAL of St. Louis, on and after Monday, Feb. 26, will concentrate their offices at No. 43 South Canal-st. On and after May 1, in Bryan Block.

Washington Insurance Co.
Is now paying Forty per cent, and is hoped that AT LAST it will pay Fifty or Fifty-five.
It will pay 80 per cent in cash now for adjusted and allowed claims, or we will pay 10 per cent on balances of such claims as have had the 40 per cent paid on them.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
500 WABASH-AV.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST THE
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.
Bought. Also, COUNTY ORDERS wanted, by CITIZENS' BANK, 187 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN,
(EX-CITY COLLECTOR),
Real Estate Agent,
58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK,
Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.
Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES.
Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you desire to realize a handsome profit in manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and economy of a family knitter, you can try the Lamb Machine and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required.
Prices not higher than standard Sewing Machines, but earns two fold more to the operator. Its work commands the highest prices in every market. It is operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following:
BANGOR, La Crosse Co., Wis., Jan. 6, 1872.
My daughter has knit over 1,500 pairs of socks and stockings, besides mittens, &c., on the Lamb Machine we have had two years and like it much better than any other machine we have yet seen. L. A. VIETS.
The Lamb Knitter has become the standard machine. Call and examine or send for circular and sample stocking.
HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents,
73 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burnt Title Deeds.
All owners of real estate in Cook County should have confirmatory deeds executed and recorded at once.
SHUFELDT & BALL,
Attorneys, 83 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOME
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.
The Cheapest and Best LOCK-STITCH Machine ever invented.
PRICE, $40.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCEPTED.
Warranted to do all kinds of work equal to any Machine ever made.
Call and examine for yourself, at
247 West Madison-st.
Corner of Sangamon, in the basement.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Country Agents Wanted.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

BURKETT & SUTTON,
253 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Have in stock a full and complete line of the following goods:
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, & CHILDREN'S HOSE
In all the latest styles. Splendid assortment of
Cotton Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Stamped Goods.
We would call particular attention to the latest novelty in HAMBURG TIDIES, made to match any style of furniture. JAVA and CANVAS TIDIES in great variety.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.
Have removed to their new salesrooms,
14 & 16 Madison-st.
NEAR WABASH-AV.,
And are now opening a large and complete stock of
Hosiery, Notions,
White Goods, Linens, &c.,
Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

CANNED FRUITS, ETC.

WM. NUMSEN & SONS,
(Branch of Baltimore House),
45 & 47 RIVER-ST.,
CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
Have now in stock a full assortment of
Canned Fruits
AND
VEGETABLES.
JELLIES,
PRESERVES,
CATSUPS,
SAUCES.
PICKLES,
IN WOOD AND GLASS.
French Mustard,
KEGS AND BOTTLES.
BRANDY FRUITS, CONDENSED MILK,
MAPLE SUGAR, HORSE RADISH, Etc.
Importers of Crosse & Blackwell's ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, and SAUCES. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sardines, Olive Oil, Capers, French Peas, Liebig's Extract Beef, &c.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade,
Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, Uphan, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,
James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, James F. White & Co.
Edward L. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,
187 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government bonds bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

CEMENT.

Jas. Clark & Son. Utica Cement Co.
UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Utica Hydraulic Cement.
OFFICE, 108 MONROE-ST.,
JAS. CLARK, HENRY MARTIN, } Managers. CHICAGO.

STOVES.

W. A. Barlow & Co.,
STOVES & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
239 & 241 West Lake-st., corner Peoria,
Formerly of 169 Lake-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR OLD STAND,
48 & 50 WABASH-AV.
And are now receiving the finest and best assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the West, and offer them at prices which defy competition. Shall be happy to see all OUR OLD and many new customers. OUR FACTORY is over the store, and is in active operation. All orders will receive our careful attention.

REMOVAL.
Adjusting office Peoples' Insurance Company of San Francisco, Cal., to No. 503 Wabash av., on March 1, 1872. A. R. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

CROCKERY, ETC.

R. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
The Finest Assortment in Chicago.

PIANOS.



REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 Sixteenth-st.,
NEAR WABASH-AV.
Good Second-hand Pianos from $125 to $275.
New 7-octave Rosewood Pianos from $250 to $300.
Fine new Reed & Song Pianos from $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos from $425 to $500.
Cheapest list of prices in the United States. Time payments allowed. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free. Send for one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ready About March 1.
The Letter-Carriers'
MONTHLY
BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
OF CHICAGO.
CONTENTS (to be revised monthly):
A Directory to the entire business of the city, embracing upwards of 12,000 names, classified and alphabetically arranged.
A Register of City, County, State, and Government Officials, the location of Churches, Schools, Public Institutions, Societies, Places of Amusement, etc.
Receipts and Shipments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for the month preceding.
Depot and Dock locations, with authorized passenger and freight time tables.
Calendar for the month, with astronomical phenomena, for the meridian of Chicago.
Notes by leading Architects on the progress of rebuilding the burnt district.
Full-page Illustrations of prominent Blocks and Buildings, etc., etc.
Price, 50 cents per copy; $5 per year. To be published on the first of every month, by
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,
99 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS
Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2000 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $...
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen ... $...
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen ... $7.60
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
931 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

MASONIC RELIEF.

MASONIC RELIEF.
The Committee for the relief of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, and ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTCH RITE MASONS, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at Room 2, No. 364 Wabash av. High Priests, Commanders, and presiding officers of Scotch Rite bodies are requested to make known all cases needing relief, which will be cheerfully distributed by the Committee.
V. L. HURLBUT, Chairman.
G. R. CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.
G. R. SMITH, Secretary.
H. C. RANNEY.
E. B. MYERS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

PRINTING.

HORTON & LEONARD,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
RAILROAD PRINTERS,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
INSURANCE PRINTERS,
10 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST.
MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT IN CHICAGO.
FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.
FACILITIES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS,
AT REDUCED RATES.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers,
Supt at Chicago,
160 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT.

DOCKAGE.
We have now ready, and in good condition, 3,000 feet of dock property in new lumber district to rent for a term of years. This property has gall connection with all roads entering the city, and is unsurpassed for lumber or coal purposes. We could also furnish ground and clay for four brick machines.
Apply to R. P. DERICKSON & SONS, cor. Laflin and Twenty-second-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
No. 62 West Washington-st.
CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1872.
Mr. EDW. I. TINKHAM was this day elected Vice President of this Bank, and Mr. JOHN P. McGREGOR Cashier thereof in place of Mr. Tinkham.
P. A. ELLIS, President.

IMPORTED FILES, ETC.

Notice to Machinists and Others.
M. LUKANITSCH would announce that he has arrived from New York with a large assortment of superior Swiss and French Files and other Tools for Jewellers, Engravers and Machinists, and will remain here for about a week, and can be found every afternoon at 419 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH.
HIS NEW LECTURE,
"WILL IT PAY?"
SOUTH DIVISION—First Baptist Church
THURSDAY EVENING, February 29.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra.
Reserved Seats can be obtained at the First Baptist Church Reading Room, and at Mandeville's, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., on and after Monday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Reserved Seats to be had also at office of Y. M. C. A., 35 West Randolph-st., and at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.
WEST DIVISION.
(Place and subject to be announced),
THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison.
The management takes especial pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this popular house, for six nights and Saturday matinee, an engagement with America's greatest artist, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, who will make her first appearance on Monday evening, Feb. 26, in the great historical play of Elizabeth, Queen of England, in the portrayal of which she has no equal in the world. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Elizabeth, Queen of England. Friday and Saturday night and Saturday matinee, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Friday night benefit of Mrs. Lander. On account of the immense hit made by the powerful Academy Company in Uncle Tom's Cabin it will be repeated for the Wednesday matinee. Across the Continent next week.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First appearance of the great character artists
HARRIGAN AND HART,
Who will appear each evening in their unrivalled impersonations of THE LITTLE FRAUDS, and their eccentric sketch of THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT.
EAST LYNNE IN BLACK
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
MONDAY, Feb. 26, and until further notice,
BERTHA!
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
Thursday Evening, February 29,
GRAND CONCERT
For the Benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Society, given by Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, prima donna of the Richings Grand Opera Troupe; Mr. HERMAN ALLEN, violinist; Mr. LEDOCHOWSKI, pianist; Mr. E. F. SMITH, baritone; Miss ADELAIDE CROSS, accompanist.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Secure your seats at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and at Strahl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

AVENUE HALL.
Don't forget the WABASH AVENUE CLUB hold their third soiree of the season to-night at Avenue Hall, No. 147 Twenty-second-st. To miss being there is to miss a rare treat.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS
At Auction by Catalogue, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.
New Goods, Spring Styles, Best Grades and Attractive Assortment. The Samples and Duplicates comprise over 800 CASES, and we earnestly ask all city and country merchants to examine this sale now open for inspection.
Catalogues now ready.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF
Fine and Medium Furniture
And Household Goods,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
Household Furniture
Of every description. Carpets, Mirrors, Window Shades, Office Desks, Show Cases, Glassware, etc., etc., on SATURDAY, March 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DESIRABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
Linens, etc.,
AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE.
Opening of Spring Trade.
1,000 CASES
Boots & Shoes,
Of every description. All fresh and desirable goods for the Spring Trade,
At Auction,
On TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1872, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
TERMS OF SALE:
All sums under $250, cash; all over $250, sixty days for approved notes with interest added.
No less than a case sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
TRADE MARK
If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 469 State-st., and 37 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

TAGS.



FOREIGN.

British Thanksgiving Services in Honor of the Prince of Wales' Recovery.

Four Millions of People Witness the Magnificent Street Pageant.

Abstract of the British Case Submitted to the Geneva Tribunal.

Bismarck on the Policy of the Prussian Clerical Party.

Papal Influence Exerted in the Interest of Count de Chambord.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes an abstract of the British case submitted to the Arbitrators at Geneva. In this statement Her Majesty's Government complains that it has had to reply to an argument not yet presented. When that shall have been presented, and the claims of the United States shall be defined precisely, Her Majesty's Government will exercise the right conferred on it by Article 4 of the treaty to submit to the Tribunal an additional or more extended state of facts, as the case may exact, until the comparison of cases presented by both parties shall determine the points really in dispute between the two Governments. It will refrain from all discussion intended to sustain its own position, and will limit itself at present to submitting to the judgment of the Tribunal the following considerations: As the ships, whatever may be the circumstances, were procured in British ports for war purposes and were employed as belligerent cruisers against the United States, while Great Britain herself remained neutral, these events have been the cause of displeasure and regret to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. This regret exists despite the following facts which it must be conceded are important to arrive at a just appreciation of the question. The vessels were procured by cunning and clandestine means, which baffled the vigilance of the Government officers. Not one had the least armament. Some had been constructed as ordinary merchant vessels, having nothing which would adapt them specially for war. In number they were very small; and, finally, the persons who obtained possession and control of them, and employed them for belligerent purposes, were themselves American citizens, which the United States Government has always admitted. Such facts should seriously affect in the mind of every impartial man the question relative to the responsibility of a neutral Government. The United States Government professes to have the right to pecuniary indemnity for claims which it says resulted from the acts of these vessels; that is to say, warlike operations carried on by means of these ships by persons who had them in their possession. It is evident that a pretension of this nature is such that Her Majesty's Government, animated as it is with the most amicable sentiment toward the United States, could not, in virtue of the respect it owes to its own rights and those neutral nations in general, consent to entertain, because it believes that it is not founded on justice. It devolves on the United States to establish the propositions it has advanced, to state clearly the international duty or duties on which they are based, and to demonstrate the violation of which it complains. A charge against a sovereign Government having evinced culpable negligence in the exercise of one of its powers of sovereignty is an imputation which should be sustained by strong and solid reasons. A nation ought not to be held responsible for a delay or omission which may be due simply to accident, and not to want of foresight or reasonable care. Finally, it does not suffice to demonstrate that an act has been committed which the Government should have foreseen. What must be advanced and proved is, that the Government failed to exercise the same amount of care as it usually employs in internal affairs, and which it may be reasonably required to use in matters affecting international interests and duties. If the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has incurred any responsibility whatever toward the United States, the question will then arise as to what will be the just measure and extent of that responsibility. Her Majesty's Government abstains at present from entering on this question, and reserves for a more advanced period of discussion all observations that it shall determine to submit on this point in the name of Great Britain. If claims of this kind were admitted without reserve, a belligerent could ask to be indemnified by a neutral for results which justly ought not to be laid to the act of the latter, but should be placed to his own incapacity and deficient initiative. Her Majesty's Government is obliged to point out, in regard to ships which form the object of the preceding statement, the United States Government or its officers evinced extraordinary tardiness in employing the naval forces at its command, and that, if ordinary activity were exercised to capture or intercept these vessels, the losses of which the United States complain to-day would have been in great part averted. Whether the decision of the Tribunal is or is not favorable to her, Great Britain is ready to yield to the decree. She has only one wish, that it be just. She raises only one pretension, that it be founded on a faithful and equitable interpretation of the rights of man, and on principles which herself and all other powers will not repent of recognizing and observing either as neutrals or belligerents in time to come.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Bismarck has recently delivered a remarkable speech on the policy of the Prussian clerical party in the Berlin Landtag, which is fully reported in the latest received German journals. A Hanoverian Deputy and ex-Minister, Herr Windhorst, who is leader of this party, having complained that the Roman Catholics are not placed on an equal footing with members of other religions in the country, and that they are excluded from the Ministry, higher places in the Civil Service, and Professorships at the Universities, Bismarck replied that, in his position as President of the Ministry, he must repudiate any obligation in regard to filling up places in the Civil Service according to the proportion of the Roman Catholics in the country, and that he would never admit such an obligation. It is possible that the Statistical Department have furnished some information on this head, but I neither know what it is, nor do I trouble myself about it. The Statistical Department makes many calculations with whose tendency I have nothing to do. It is stated that I have no colleague of the Catholic religion in the Ministry. I regret this very much; but we of the Ministry require a majority which shall be ready to give a decisive support to the policy adopted by the Government. Does the previous speaker believe that we can expect this from a member of his party? The existence of a specially religious party in a political assembly is in itself a monstrous phenomenon. By this means a pressure is exercised on all the Catholic members to join the party, if they do not wish to expose themselves to hostility, and make religion the subject of Parliamentary debates. I adhere to the principle that each religion should be allowed perfect freedom, without, therefore, considering it necessary that it should be represented in the Government Departments in the same ratio as in the population. Every other religious body has as much right to claim this as the Catholics; the Lutherans as well as the Jews; and I have found that it is just the latter who are the most distinguished by their special intelligence and capacity for administrative works. When I returned from France, to devote myself to home affairs, the centre clerical party, which had just been formed, seemed to me a party whose policy was directed against the predominance and unity of the State. I hoped that the Government would find support in a Church party which would "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," but, instead of this, I heard with sorrow that in their speeches and utterances in the press before the elections the clericals had not a good word to say for the Government. Although the testimony of the Pope and the Bishops showed that the Catholic Church has reason to be satisfied with the regulations of the State and the honorable position assigned to it, this agitation assumed such proportions that I was compelled to take precautionary measures. Complaints have also been made about the abolition of the Catholic Department in the Ministry of Religion. This Department had, in course of time, assumed such a character that it appeared to represent only the rights of the Church against those of the State. I therefore proposed, some time ago, to the Emperor, that, instead of maintaining this Department, it would be better to allow a Papal Nuncio to be accredited to the Court here, whose position could not lead to any misunderstanding, and who would inform us more exactly of the wants and demands of the Church. I did not, however, venture to take any further steps in the matter, as public opinion in general seemed adverse to the proposal. He concluded by urging the House to avoid the great calamities which theological discussion would bring on the Fatherland. We must do all we can, he said, so to arrange matters as to have the least possible concern with religion in our Parliamentary proceedings. A Government which adheres to the principle of religious equality must not be asked to adopt a sectarian policy. We have no special State religion in this country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The celebration in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales was of the grandest character. The streets were thronged and the houses and public places were gorgeously decorated. Spectators were numbered by millions. Fabulous prices were paid for available seats to witness the procession. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire police guarded the lines. The interior decorations of St. Paul's Cathedral were fine. It is estimated that 14,000 persons were within the Cathedral at noon.

When the procession moved, it was to the ringing of bells and the chorus of thirty thousand children. The great bodies of the Kingdom were represented. Crack regiments of the army furnished detachments. The Prince looked stronger than was expected. Immense cheering greeted the Queen. The day is observed as a legal holiday throughout the Kingdom. Thanksgiving services are reported in the principal cities in Ireland. Special prayer was offered by order of the Bishops of the Irish Church. In Dublin the "*Te Deum*" was sung in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Great preparations have been made for the illumination of the western front and entire dome of St. Paul's to-night with ship-lanterns and lime lights. The Bank of England, club houses, all the public buildings and appointment stores will be illuminated, and thousands of private dwellings and stores are making similar preparations. The streets through which the procession passed will be festooned with parti-colored lanterns along the entire route.

The Royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham Palace at half-past 11 a. m. As the Queen left the court-yard of the palace a chorus of 30,000 children sang the national anthem, "God save the Queen." The services at St. Paul's consisted of singing, by a grand chorus, of a *Te Deum*, written for the occasion, from Psalm 118; the reading of prayers, and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty seats in the Cathedral were set apart for workingmen, free of expense, at the special request of the Queen. The choir was composed of picked singers from various royal chapels.

At the conclusion of the religious services, the procession formed again and moved westward. The whole route to and from the Cathedral was seven miles in length, and the procession was four hours in motion. The best estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at 4,000,000. There were 11,000 troops, besides the London police, engaged in keeping the streets clear, that there might be no interruptions or accidents. Along the entire route strong fences were erected, and behind these were double files of infantry and police to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers, and obstructing the passage of the procession. Every shop and house along the route brought a fabulous rental. Ordinary four-story buildings were let for £100 for the day. One vacant space brought £400.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon and party had a house in the Oxford road, though they had been invited to share the facilities of the Army and Navy Club, of which the ex-Emperor is a member. It is reported, too, that Napoleon declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham Palace, and witness the departure of the royal concourse.

The decorations are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of the distance were given out on contract, to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. At the crossing of Farrington street was a splendid triumphal arch erection, which cost £4,000. Another, hardly less splendid, spanned Oxford road. Flags, festoons, tapestry, wreaths of every conceivable character were displayed from housetops and windows, and across streets, and a perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold, and blue cloth, gold fringe, and other gorgeous decorations waved from balconies and porticos. The Americans in the city were active in contributing to the success of the day. Next to the British the American flags were most numerous. Both were often intertwined with mottoes, such as "Friendly Union, the best settlement of the Alabama question," &c. The offices of London representatives of American newspapers, and the West End office of the Associated Press were finely decorated.

Batteries of artillery thundered salutes from several points along the line as the procession moved, and the bells of all the churches in the metropolis added their peals to the joyful din. The illumination of to-night will be repeated to-morrow night.

In spite of the great excitement which existed among the enormous masses of spectators, there was little or no disorder. The police at times found themselves powerless to resist the tremendous pressure of the crowd, and were obliged to call on the soldiers for assistance.

At Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent the English assembled in the churches and held thanksgiving services.

A special despatch from Bombay states that the Governor and officials attended the Cathedral in state. The Parsees assembled in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues, Hindoos in their temples, Mohammedans and other religious sects in their several places of worship, and offered thanks, according to their various rules, for the recovery of the English Prince.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Midnight.—Several serious accidents happened to-day, owing to the pressure of great masses of spectators on the line of the procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar Square, and numbers of people were more or less injured. Two stands, each containing 150 persons, fell, and many were badly bruised.

Despatches from Dublin state that the celebration there was a splendid success. There was a procession to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and all the principal officers of the Government. In the evening the city was illuminated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Pope has addressed a letter to French Bishops, asking them to support Count de Chambord for ruler of France. It is reported that the Count will leave Antwerp to-morrow.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—Count de Chambord has left this city and gone to Dordrecht, a town of the Netherlands, ten miles southeast of Rotterdam.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 27.—General Sherman and party accompanying him, who are now at Naples, will leave that city on Friday next.

DIED.

TAYLOR—In San Francisco, on the 15th of February, of consumption, Newton B. Taylor, aged 27 years, formerly of Middletown, Ohio.

BROMLEY—Feb. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Lunt, Mrs. Amarell Bromley, aged 67 years. Funeral services will take place at the residence, No. 81 Park-av., Feb. 29, at 11 o'clock. The friends are herein invited without further notice.

KENNY—On Sunday, the 25th inst., at Wilmette, Ill., of pneumonia, Maud A., youngest child of Will H. and Jennie Kenny, aged 6 months and 28 days.

DEWEY—Feb. 26, of consumption, Alice M., wife of George J. Dewey, aged 29 years and 8 months. Funeral from her late residence, 328 West Chicago-av., Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock. By carriages to Graceland.

CULLERTON—At his residence, 330 Desplaines-st., James W. Cullerton. Funeral Wednesday, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WALSH—At his residence, No. 39 Cottage place, Mr. Peter Walsh. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

11 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH AND Thirteenth-sts.—Furnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

37 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av.—To rent, with first-class board, in a new house, with every modern convenience, a suite of two rooms, with two large closets, stationary marble basin, registers, etc.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FIRST FLOOR, front room, with board, fire and gas, for two; unfurnished, $16; furnished, $18.

248 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, reasonable terms, rooms en suite and single; evening dinner; half block from cars.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, one large furnished room for two persons; also a few day boarders accommodated.

494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

510 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room for two gentlemen; also one gentleman to room with another.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, with pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Cars and 'busses every 5 minutes.

1074½ WABASH-AV., TWO BLOCKS SOUTH of Twenty-second-st.—One gentleman can be accommodated with first-class day board.

FRONT ROOM TO RENT, WITH BOARD; also good barn; none who will not pay for the best need reply; no boarding-house. Address U 17, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN DOING BUSIness on Madison, near Halsted-st. Will pay $8 per week for suitable day board, which must be strictly first-class. Must be within ten minutes' walk of above location. Address T 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH A suite of furnished front rooms, or one large room with closet, for myself and wife. Location, between Halsted and Throop, Harrison and Randolph. Board and accommodations must be first-class. Am willing to pay fair price. Address, with particulars, 136 Throop-st.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISH really first-class board, with well-furnished and comfortable room or rooms, in good locality on West Side. No objections to pay well for the right place. Address U 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO FRONT OR LARGE ALCOVE room, unfurnished, with board, for myself and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders, east of Union Park and west of Halsted-st. CHAS. D. COLE, 188 West Madison-st.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, on West Side, suitable for gentleman, wife, and child. Address A 20, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

BOARD—FOR FOUR WITH PARLOR AND two sleeping-rooms. Will pay liberal price. Address G E S, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS WITH modern improvements, for gentleman, wife and child, south of Twentieth-st. and east of State; vicinity of Cottage Grove preferred. Address C, 902 Wabash-av.

BOARD—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM, with board, wanted for a gentleman from New York, within 10 minutes' walk of Post Office. Please address W, Tribune Branch office, stating terms and location of room.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, WARMED, on the South Side, by a lady, employed during the day. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, U. S. Pension Office, city.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family; no objection to a few other boarders, near Madison-st., west of Sangamon and east of Sheldon-sts. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—A ROOM AND GOOD BOARD CLOSE to business. South Side preferred. Address G 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES good board in a private family, on the South Side; cleanliness essential; best references given. Address J E, Tribune branch office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500, IN A lucrative business, lady or gentleman. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF about $1,500 in a safe and sure business which will bring large profits. Address, for interview, I & J 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WOULD LIKE TO ENgage in some good business in a small town within 50 miles of Chicago. Capital $650. Address for one week, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $8,000 to $10,000 cash, in the best paying cash business in Chicago; experience, established and best location; guarantee 100 per cent net profit per annum on investment. Address P 66, Tribune office. Agents, brokers, and inquisitive will receive no attention.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $3,000 cash to take one-third interest in a real estate speculation, paying largely. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO FORM A copartnership with some party already engaged in, or who is about entering into the real estate business; the party must be Christian man, etc., of good morals; a country location preferred; have some capital to invest in the business. Address, with full name, WM. G. PUTT, Ludlow, Champaign County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing business of an article used in every grocery; must have $3,000 to connect wholesale liquor with the present business; a good salesman preferred; strictly confidential. Business will yield $12,000 to $15,000 net. Address, with real name, E 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY boiler maker, with no less than $250 capital. Apply personally or by letter, inside of one week, No. 1 Bluff-st., Joliet, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SET OF HAIR cloth furniture at 32 Western-av., consisting of six pieces, nearly new. Will be sold cheap if applied for to-day.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF THREE rooms suitable for housekeeping; one block from Sherman House. Address G 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOME DESIRABLE FURNITURE; two chamber sets and one parlor. Will be sold separately or together, and cheap if taken at once. Address X 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD SECONDhand furniture, bedroom sets, &c. Address Mr. CHARLES, 80 Loomis-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—122 FEET ON MONROE-ST., BEtween Franklin and Market, opposite Farwell's, $300 per foot.

30x125 ft deep on the southwest corner of Adams and Market-sts.

45 ft on Lake-st., about 100 ft. west of Wabash-av. $1,000 per ft.

58 ft. on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. $750 per ft.

26 ft on Michigan-av, between Van Buren and Congress-sts. $750 per ft.

20 ft on Michigan-av., north of Monroe-st. $30,000.

20 ft on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts. $1,125 per ft.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHigan-av., choice residence property.

Fine residences and lots on Calumet, Indiana, Prairie, Michigan, Wabash, and South Park-avs., ranging in price from $7,500 to $60,000.

Houses and lots on avenues and cross streets, from $3,000 to $5,000.

Fine residences and lots on West Adams, Jackson, Monroe, Madison, Van Buren and Washington-sts., and other streets in the West Division from $2,000 to $30,000.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-sts., 25x165 ft.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x166.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x125 ft.

South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125 ft.; only $150 per foot.

Full particulars given upon application at our office. Call and examine our lists.

FOR SALE—$3,800—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE monthly payments, 2 story brick, lot 25x125, on Rucker-st., 7 rooms. Also, $7,000, $2,500, 2 story 12 room dwelling on Randolph, near Ann, lot 25x100; bargain. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON FULTON-ST., NEAR Hoyne, extra build and finish, 8 large rooms, with all improvements, with barn 24x24; terms easy.

Store, with valuable ground lease paid up 5 years, in good business location, near corner Lake and Desplaines.

Lot on South Desplaines, near Harrison, and through to Foster, 50 feet front; a bargain.

Houses and lots in good variety, with favorable prices and terms. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR SHELdon, brick house, with lot 24x170; very desirable property; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 450 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 SOUTH Canal-st., up-stairs.

27x100 South Water-st., east of Clark.

50x100 La Salle-st., near Washington.

32x150 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.

100x175 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st.; good site for a church.

100 feet front on Madison-st., near California-st.

Residence on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third, lot 50x175.

Residence on Throop, north of Jackson, lot 20x200.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av. I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—164x170, cor. MICHIGAN-AV. AND Sixteenth-st., $350 per foot; easy terms. This is a splendid church lot.

In Irving Park Addition—Lots or blocks; lots only $250 each, in three payments.

5-acre block on Western-av., near Lake-st.; a bargain.

1001 Madison-st., only $4,000, on time.

294 Warren-av., $4,500; long time.

Large and small residences in all parts of the city. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot 429 West Lake-st., brick house of 14 rooms, and all modern improvements. Will exchange for unincumbered lots in Chicago. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COR. LAFLIN AND HASTINGS-sts., 48x125. Price, $2,200.

West Tyler-st., No. 244, house and lot 24x100. Price, $3,000.

West Sixteenth-st., near Reuben, 2 lots, $700 each, on easy terms, or will trade for North Side property.

Dayton-st., near Centre-st., 2 lots 24x125, at $950 each.

North Wells-st., 22x120, east front, near Division-st. Price, $2,500 cash.

Mohawk-st., between Centre and Sophia-sts., 25x124, at $1,100; easy terms.

Menomonee-st., 2 blocks from Lincoln Park, 2 lots at $825 each. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE LIMITS—2 lots on Fulton east of Western-av., south front; 7 lots on Diller-st., north of Fulton; 3 lots on Lowe-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. and east of Halsted; also, 25x150 feet on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front; also, 2 fine two-story new frame houses of 11 rooms, with brick basement cellars, Nos. 97 and 99 South Robey-st., near Monroe, east front, each lot 24x128 feet, with stable on each lot. ISAAC R. DILLER, northwest corner of Ada and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON ERIE-ST., EAST OF LaSalle, 22½x100 feet. Price moderate, and terms very easy. Also a pleasant suburban residence. Apply to D. B. TRIMBLE, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:

Michigan-av.—Brick house, with lot, near Twenty-seventh-st., east front, $16,500.

Calumet-av.—Large brick house, with lot running back to Lake, near Twenty-first-st.

Michigan-av.—Marble front house, with lot, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

Indiana-av.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st., $7,000, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON HUMBOLDT Park, $300 each, easy terms.

Six lots south of Cornell, $30 per lot, high and dry.

Twenty lots near Milwaukee-av., $375 each.

Choice lots at Hyde Park and Oakland. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON leased ground, No. 367 Burnside-st. Lease has 5½ years to run, only $75 per annum and no taxes. Terms to suit. Possession given immediately. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., AND FOURteenth-st.—37½x170 ft., with two story and basement brick residence. AYRES & EOFF, Real Estate Brokers, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES on the avenues, very choice, from $15,000 to $35,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY P. A. BROWN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 375 Wabash-av., a number of stone fronts, also brick and frame houses on leading avenues south.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 676 MICHIGAN-av. at a bargain.

Frame house, Michigan-av., south Fourteenth-st., for $1,800.

Three cottages on Burnside-st., $1,200 to $1,600.

Money to loan on real estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 590 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NEAR PAULINA. Two-story and basement; lot 50x120 feet; finely improved. Price, $6,000; terms easy. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—20X170 FEET ON WABASH-AV., between Adams and Monroe-sts, for $20,000 cash. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH STORE AND 7 rooms; only $1,650; central location. West Side; great bargain. Apply to Mr. TITCOMB, 79 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, TO BE moved away; also, a house and lease. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the centre of business. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

Two 1½-story houses with 33 years' lease of lots on Park-av., near Lincoln-st., $1,500 each.

2-story house with lot 50 feet front on Leavitt, near Jackson-st., $5,400; easy terms.

Fine 2-story house with lot 37½ feet front on West Monroe, near Aberdeen-st., $12,000; easy terms.

2-story house with lot 25 feet front on Fulton, near Hoyne-st., $4,000; long time.

Cottage, 6 rooms, with lot 25 feet front on Fulton, near Hoyne-st., $2,500; long time.

Beautiful vacant lots near Paulina and Harrison sts., $1,500 each, on long time.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV., WITH DEARBORN st. in rear, 24x160 feet, near Van Buren. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON Fourth-av., south of Harrison-st. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS WITH good barn, and 40x150 foot lot, on West Side. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAR GENeseo, Henry County, Ill., on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a good improved farm of 80 acres. Inquire of the owner at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—300 FEET CORNER THIRTY-SEVenth-st. (Wapansch-av.) and Calumet-av., a splendid opportunity for investing in first-class property. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side. Price $3,500. Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—LOTS JUST OUTSIDE THE NEW fire limits. Lots to lease for 5 years. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 3 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being rapidly made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself. Title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 22x125 feet; 388 Adams-st., near Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SWELL-FRONT 3-story and basement, with high cellar, marble front dwelling, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; at a bargain; with gas fixtures and some furniture, new and in first-class condition. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 SOUTH Canal-st.

[illegible] Market, Hills, Wendell, Elm, and Oak-sts. outside fire limits, between Orchard-av. and Division-st.

Lots on West Harrison-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, and on Chicago-av. and Second-sts., between Leavitt and Robey-sts. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $5,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 232 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $2,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. HENRY F. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS ON HUBbard, Cossitt, and Kinzie-sts., and Western-av., just outside of the fire limits, and can give easy payments to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS AT Lawndale; monthly payments; very cheap; inside city limits. J. S. HAIR, 50 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LEASE of lot, 536 State-st., 158 and 160 Pacific-av., by S. BARBIER, 160 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK and school one block outside new fire limits; five years' credit given, without any payment down, to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, with lot, east front, on Butterfield-st., just north of Thirty-second-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—60 FEET FRONT ON FULTON-ST., running back to Wayman-st. A fine property for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold on time and easy terms. H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS [illegible] FEET EACH, ON Lake, Ogden, and Fulton sts. just outside fire limits, on long time. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—55x150 TO 20-FOOT ALLEY, VAN Buren-st., near Campbell-av., $2,150—a bargain. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, CORNER Sheldon and Washington-sts., lot 50x150 feet, to alley, barn and all improvements, both streets paved, possession at any time, everything complete. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Randolph; long time on three-quarters of price at low rate of interest. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV. A TWO-STORY frame house of 14 rooms, and lot 34 feet front, No. 224 Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY F. GEORGE, SUCcessor to George & Hill, 389 State-st.:

Two-story house, with lot, 415 Warren-av.; a great bargain, part time, $3,000.

Basement cottage, Burnside-st., near Thirty-first, with lot; a neat place; only $3,200.

Two-story house, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.; long lease of lot; very cheap, $3,500.

Fine marble front, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., with large lot, $13,000.

Very complete house, Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., furnished throughout, $10,000.

100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.

50 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.

Lot on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth, $1,200.

Lot on Garibaldi-st., near Twenty-seventh, $900.

Lot on Fulton-st., near Lincoln, $2,000.

Lot on Joseph-st., near Archer-av., $750.

Lot on Superior-st., near Market, $1,500.

FOR SALE—38 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., offered at a bargain of $1,750 for only three days by HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—376 WABASH-AV.—MARBLE front, lot 40 feet, $60,000; will take as first payment a smaller piece of property. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND BARN, WITH lot 30 by 150, on Walnut-st.; will exchange in part for lots. COY & MOSS, 202 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, with 25-ft lot, near Union Park; $3,500; $1,000 cash. COY & MOSS, 202 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF THE fire limits, on West Side, from $350 to $1,000 each. COY & MOSS, 202 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NORTHWEST COR. ner Taylor-st., 97 feet.

Third-av., southeast corner Taylor-st., 91 feet.

Third-av., house and lot No. 271, 50 feet.

State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 45 feet.

Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-first-st., 100 feet.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 25 feet.

Forest-av., north of Thirty-second-st., east front, 50 feet.

North Clark-st., northwest corner Belden-av., 92 feet.

Cass-st., northeast corner Indiana, 75 feet.

Pine-st., between Indiana and Ohio-sts., 25 feet.

Rush-st., southwest corner Indiana-st., 80 feet.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A large amount of the very choicest property, decidedly the best property for speculative investment, its intrinsic value for improvement having been greatly enhanced since the fire. The move south will soon be stronger than was ever known. I have several excellent bargains now on hand. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—TWO STORY frame and brick basement house, and lot 50x125 feet, barn, &c. $8,000. C. C. THAYER & CO, 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON HALSTED, Attica, Wabpansch, and Fontaine-st. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—RUSH AND MICHIGAN-STS, 120 x100 feet. Splendid corner for stores, warehouse, or factory. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. AND HOYNE-ST., 120x 125 feet. Fine residence property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, 104 South Lincoln-st., between Monroe and Adams. Water in both house and barn. All in good repair. Address G 62, for two days, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 321 MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY frame and brick basement house, 10 rooms, bathrooms, marble mantels, steam heater, barn, etc.; lot 50x200 feet. $12,000, very easy terms.

No. 417 Monroe-st., cottage, 7 rooms, lot 25x200 feet. $5,000.

Nos. 41 and 43 Honore-st., 2 two story and basement swell front brick houses, 10 rooms. Price $9,500 each.

No. 45 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms. $7,500.

No. 21 Davis-st., cottage, 6 rooms, lot 25x125. $2,250.

No. 90 Wilcox-st., 2-story cottage. $2,700.

Oakley-st., near Fulton, 4 lots 30x125 feet, outside of fire limits. $1,000 each.

Adams-st., outside fire limits, 6 lots. $1,000 each, easy terms.

Lake-st., 4 lots near pavement. $1,000 each.

POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 262 HALSTED-st., corner of Harrison.

Sangamon-st., north of Harrison, fine two-story house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 25x125.

Jackson-st., near Throop, cottage with brick basement, 11 rooms, and lot 25x125.

May-st., near Harrison, cottage of 5 rooms, and lot 25x150. Only $2,850.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES WITH 5 years' lease of ground (South Side). Apply to R. W. ROBINSON, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, several good Illinois farms—$4,000 to $3,000—will pay some cash in exchange. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

Park-av., elegant cottage and lot 50x115.

Calumet-av., frame house, two stories; good barn; lot 25x180.

Cottage Grove-av., desirable property fronting on Cottage Grove and South Park-avs., with buildings, at a bargain.

Ewing-st., 50 feet front, near Jackson-st.; very cheap.

Clinton-st., 25 feet front, near Harrison; very cheap.

Fifth-av., 20 feet front, near Harrison; only $400.

Halsted-st., 24x125, between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.

Clinton-st., northwest corner Tyler, 117x150; desirable corner for manufacturing purposes.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-av. House has eleven rooms, closets, bath, and good cellar; all well furnished and complete; a great bargain for anyone wishing to go to housekeeping at once. Also, large lot on West Jackson-st., cheap. Call or address A L S, 17 South Canal-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers and Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the *bona fide* Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. B. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 300 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 6¼ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing. We are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450. A. B. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—CORner of fifty-first and Madison-st., 150x150 feet. Choice residence property and only $50 per foot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$250 BUYS A residence lot in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. addition; perfect title; abstract and warranty deed given each purchaser. No cash down required if lot is improved. Small payments and long time. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Diversey-ava., is near Lake Park Boulevard, Artesian Well, ten minutes walk to depot, commutation fare 6¼c. Call at 132 West Madison-st., and take a free ride and see the lots. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 2½ acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. Cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, heaters, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x212. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON LAKE-AV., near Hyde Park depot, 100x130. Good two-story house and barn, $8,000. Two houses and lots on Jefferson-st., corner Fifty-second-st., $4,500, easy terms. Fine stone fronts on Ellis-av., at Oakland, $10,000; $1,500 cash, balance on time to suit. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE AT $200—LOTS 20 MINUTES' RIDE—commutation fare, 7 cents; trains every hour. They are to be all sold in next 30 days. Study your interest and see them before you buy. It will cost you nothing. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FOR VILLA LOTS or residences in Highland Park. Apply to S. T. KING, 7 Central Union Building.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—LOTS 50x160 FT, on easy terms. The best located suburban town out of Chicago; 20 minutes' ride; fare 7c. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the place—a free ride and a good dinner—return at 3 p. m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 589 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4 acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—100 DESIRABLE BUILDING-LOTS in A. S. Baxter's Subdivision, half a mile north of Lincoln Park, on the line of the Evanston Dummy Railroad, fronting on Sheffield-av., Davis, Baxter and Snyder-sts., outside fire limits; price low, title perfect; full abstract furnished to purchasers of each lot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE LOTS in Austin. Go and see them before purchasing elsewhere. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—IN OAK PARK, NEAR DEPOT, house of 9 rooms, good dry cellar, furnace, cistern, abundant well water, and is shaded by large oak trees; lot 99 feet by 280 feet; garden contains an abundance of small fruits. Call and see the premises. Price reasonable. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS residence at Waukegan, with or without furniture. Inquire of H. C. WHEELER, 280 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. AND FORTY-eighth-sts., 100x170 ft.

Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove, 125x125 ft.

Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125 ft.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LAWNDALE STATION, near Douglas Park, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., in the city of Chicago, cheap and long time to parties that will improve. A. PEARSON, 202 West Madison st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & Co., 23 S. Canal-st. 50 lots on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., and Paulina and Wood sts. Also 25 lots on Ogden and Clinton avs, and Fifty-third-st. These lots having a large sale and rapidly enhancing in value, are offered at prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—50 LOTS south of Brighton, worth $250 each. Will sell all or one for half value, to get cash, which is greatly needed. Address M 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50x200 feet, in quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly payments. F. M. FOX, 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—WILL TRADE 480 acres choice wood land in Scott County, Missouri, 1 mile below Price's Landing on Mississippi River for any kind of goods that will sell in a new country. Address till April 1, J. W. POLLOCE, Wisner, Cuming County, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

Improved stock farm of 600 acres, near railroad, in Stark County, Ill., for city or suburban property; will assume some incumbrance.

Fine residence at Oak Park, with large lot, for city property.

Beautiful residence lot of 2½ acres, at Wheaton, for house and lot in good neighborhood on West Side. Lot is unencumbered, and will assume incumbrance and pay some cash.

20 acres of beautiful land near Norwood Park; price $250 per acre; will take an unincumbered cottage and lot as part pay, and give long time on part at 7 per cent.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ILLINOIS AND Iowa land for a small stock of dry goods or boots and shoes. Address I & J 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FANCY GOODS, at New York wholesale prices for a house or horse. State where can be seen. Address U 57, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL village farm of 274 acres, for city or suburban property, or for a good business, either wholesale or retail. Farm is finely improved with fine buildings, fences, orchards, &c. For particulars call or address M. H. MORRIS, at the hardware store of Hodge & Horner, 78 West Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL PARTIES HAVING HOUSES and stores for rent, and want their rents collected, will find it to their advantage to leave them at the Real Estate and House Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st. N. B. Particular attention given to non-residents.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT FOR A MANUfactory, about 80x150, on South or West Side, between State and Desplaines, and from Sixteenth to Van Buren-sts. Address WARNER'S, 619 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN ACRES NORTH OF Twelfth-st. and east of railroad. Please give price and location. Address L 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE or rent. Full of orders to buy and rent. J. S. HAIR, 50 West Madison-st.

WANTED—RAVENSWOOD OWNERS OF PROPerty wishing to sell at a fair price, please send a description of same, and number of Block and Lot, terms, etc. Within 15 days there has been an active demand for lots. I have several customers ready to buy, who will build this season, if they can buy what they want. WM. A. TRAVIS, 589 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, THREE COTtages with lots, on West Side. Two lots on Walnut or Fulton, for cash.

Brick house on West Side from $8,000 to $10,000.

Brick or marble front on South Side, north of Thirtieth-st.

Two houses on South Side from $2,000 to $4,000.

R. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—COTTAGE & LOT, ACCESSIBLE, worth $2,000 to $4,000, on monthly or easy times. JOHN W. THOMAS, care P. O. Box 110.

WANTED—CITY OR SUBURBAN REAL ESstate, in exchange for a finely improved village farm of 274 acres, very desirable. For particulars address or call on M. H. MORRIS, at the hardware store of Hodge & Homer, 78 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING CALLS FOR houses and lots of all values; also, for good vacant lots, and for acre property, and owners desiring to sell will please send us descriptions, or call themselves. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av. I have several applicants wishing to buy first-class residences on South Side, below Sixteenth-st. Also, several wishing to rent first-class houses on South Side.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS BUILDING, No. 10 and 12 Madison st.; 48x80, with 5 floors; first class store, and soon ready. Inquire of owner, 351 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, TOgether or separate. Inquire on premises at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THREE FINE STORES and a double basement in Sherman House Block, to rent. Possession the 1st of May. Bids will be received during the first week of March. GAGE BROS. & RICE.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES, 63 SOUTH MARket-st., until May 1, possibly longer. Apply on the premises, KENLY & JENKINS.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOM AND BASEment, at No. 67 West Lake-st. Apply to JO BARBIER, 160 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND LOFT, 20x150, first-class building. Possession at once. Apply at 224 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST., 22x60, $40 per month. For particulars address F 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOM 20X40 FEET, WITH STEAM power for light manufacturing. Apply on the premises, No. 7 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK STORE, 18x76; also second floor, good for insurance office or jobbing; also other offices and desk-room; all on Canal-st., near Washington. Prices low. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO NICE NEW OFFICES OVER Forsyth's, fourth door north of Globe Theatre. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS BUILDING, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st.; 48x80, first-class store, and soon ready. Inquire of owner, 351 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 11 South Desplaines-st. Good location for offices. Inquire at store 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORE OR OFFICES, LARGE double parlors; large light basement suitable for a printing office, laundry, barber's shop, &c.; a location first-class. MOSES J. KELLY, 174 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, JUST COMPLETED, at 752 Madison-st., near Lincoln-st., suitable for dry goods or boots and shoes; rent only $45; possession at once. Apply to J. F. EMERY & CO., next door.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND BASEment house, 10 rooms, good neighborhood, on West Side, central location, to a good tenant that will pay $500 for carpets, furniture, gas fixtures, &c., that cost, new, $676.75 Feb 1. Rent $55 per month. Possession March 1. Address Q 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., from May 1, with or without carpets. Price, $3,000 per year. Without carpets. Address L 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON INdiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., with furniture. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH, immediate possession, a first-class residence, furnished. Apply on the premises, 913 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE on Burnside-st., near Twenty-fifth. Immediate possession. Money to loan on real estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 590 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON PRAIRIE-AV.; COTtage marble house on Michigan-av.; will sell for $15,000, $500 down, $50 monthly. Apply at 1128 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, COMplete for housekeeping, including piano and linen, 9 rooms; rent, $125. 764 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH 12 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished, near Kenwood Station, Hyde Park. BOZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE SECOND AND third floors of 800 and 802 State-st., a good boarding house, containing about 20 rooms. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT No. 467 State-st. Also a handsomely furnished front parlor and bed room, for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—1025 WABASH-AV., A FURNISHED front room, without board.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, ONE OR two pleasant front rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen with good references. A good party can also have board. Apply at 663 West Monroe-st., or hat store 60 West Randolph st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR SLEEPING OR HOUSEkeeping, $15; 4 rooms, 45 minutes' ride, $6. EDMUND G. STILES, 51 Central Union Park.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SECOND floor, partly furnished. Rent reasonable. House 27 Archer-av.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR FOUR GENtlemen, with or without board, at 1269 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentlemen, on South Park-av.; near Twenty-ninth-st. Address V 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, ON ADAMS-ST., back of Presbyterian Church, west side of street, four rooms on first floor, with pantries and closet suitable for housekeeping, for a quiet, neat people. MRS. SLANEY.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT reasonable rates, with or without board, at 179 Twenty-first-st., a few doors from State.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIvate family. 467½ Michigan av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen with fire, gas, and attendance. References exchanged. Terms reasonable. Call after 2 p. m. 374 Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND MISSING—JOHN GEORGE LAITCH and Anna Laitch; John is a German, by trade a cabinet maker, have lived in Chicago for a number of years; are inquired after by a brother; F. Menve, of Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, Jan. 17, 1872.

Peter McMillan, who resided at 504 Union st., is inquired after by Mrs. James Gilland, No. 18 High Calton, Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 30, 1872.

Kate Carroll, who lived with the family of Mr. P. Jervis, No. 208 East Madison-st., in August last, is anxiously inquired after by her mother, Mary Carroll, care of Patrick Hack t, Spring Garden-st., North Strand, Dublin.

John Forney, who came to Chicago in 1869, where he joined his two brothers, Dennis and Christopher Forney, all of whom are carpenters or mill-sawyers by trade, and who formerly lived at No. 14 Butterfield-st., is inquired after by his wife, care of Philip Craven, Exhibition Palace, Dublin, Ireland.

Robert Hammond, by trade a gilder, and who was in the employ of — Noble, picture frames, store No. 150 State-st. Also

Henry Repwoldi, architect on Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office, are inquired after by their sister, Isabel Hammond, of San Jose, California, Jan. 25, 1872.

Mrs. Keenan, widow with two children, who lived at No. 4 Huron-st., is enquired after by Thomas E. Fry at No. 43, South Canal-st, Room 3 Chicago.

Charles Barley, alias Charles Johnson, 13 years old, left Toronto, Ont., about Jan. 15, 1872, and came to Chicago. Parents in great distress. Address—Barley, Toronto, Ont.

Thomas Plumstead and wife, lived at 110 Sobor-st. Inquired for by his sister, Sarah Duffy, 220 Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Send to T. B. Carter, Standard Hall, Chicago.

Alice, Laura, and George Pratt, 8, 6, and 3 years old, are in Protestant Orphan Asylum, Detroit, Mich., left there by their mother. Father a tool-maker, burnt out. Boy, George, dying of homesickness and "wants to see his papa." Address Wells Sherman, Chief of Police, Chicago.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WHILE going from Randolph-st. to Fourteenth-st., a ladies' Etruscan gold ear-ring, with pendant and fringe. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 111 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—FEB. 27, BETWEEN SIXTEENTH ST. and Grace Church, between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a gold pin with fly in centre. Any person finding it will be rewarded by leaving it at 759 Wabash-av.

LOST—A LARGE BLACK CRAPE VEIL, IN going from Wendell Phillips' lecture, to corner of Thirty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. A line addressed, or article returned to 38 Thirty-third-st., will be rewarded.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 17, a little white dog, yellow spots on the ears and sides. Any one bringing the same to 278 Aberdeen-st., back of Jesuit College, will receive the above reward.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW BILLIARD TABLE, PHElan & Collender's patent, at a bargain, at 211 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SET OF TINNERS' TOOLS AND and a set of tin Sourment and furnace patterns of every description, cheap and new. Call at 169 Arnold-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—FANCY FOWL, CHOICE IMPORTed birds. Also, eggs for hatching. Address Garden City Express, 123 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—12 SCHOONERS, 11 BARKS, 4 propellers, 5 tugs, 1 scows, 6 barges, and 1 splendid steam yacht. S. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 190 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemay at, of Paris, 18 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO; also a green velvet-covered lounge; both at a bargain. Apply at 1147 Prairie-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—TO BE SOLD, IN THREE days, for one-half its value, fixtures and stock of store 496 State-st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City Mo.

A DRY GOODS STORE IN A NEW BRICK building and low rent, having a good trade, for sale for cash; with new first-class fixtures, and whole or part of stock. This is a splendid chance for a dry goods man. Address D 14, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST, DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to go East. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, WITH STOVE and tin shop, with good business, in a nice country town, 40 miles from Chicago. Also, dwelling and lot for sale by same parties. Capital required, $3,000, with time on $3,000. Inquire of MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State-st., Chicago.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN AN established hardware business in a live country town. Address F 78, Tribune office.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR sale. Desiring to again remove to the South Side we offer the stock, fixtures, and lease of our market, 758 West Madison-st., for sale very low. Store large and commodious. Rent, $45 per month. ROBBINS BROS., formerly 78 East Monroe-st.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale. Taken for debt and must be sold. A whole block of land lying on the Clinton-Lyons Levee of the Mississippi River, with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Iowa Midland) running along the west side of the block, the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad now building alongside the property, which road is connected with the Southwestern Railroad. River communication to St. Paul and St. Louis. A first-class new Saw Mill, with Stearns' latest improved head blocks and other improved machinery, capable of sawing, on an average, 50,000 feet of lumber in eleven hours. Also, a three story cut stone Flouring Mill, in good repair, with capacity to grind 200 barrels of flour per day. Also, a large and well equipped Distillery, nearly new. No better in the West. Capacity, 1,000 bushels per day. All necessary corn cribs, barns and storehouses, with all the close Government storehouses. (No cattle sheds, but plenty of room to build them.) Everything else complete.

Machinery so arranged that one set of boilers furnishes power for all the Mills and Distillery, and the slabs and sawdust from the saw mills furnish all fuel needed to run all the machinery. Mississippi River steamers can land at the mills. Good harbor for logs.

Apply to S. A. WALKER, Agent Stearns, Clark & Co., at Kirby, Carpenter & Co's, 30 North Canal-st.

SHINGLE MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR sale; mill new and in running order; over 3,000 acres of land heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, cedar, and other timber; none of the timber was burned last summer; lands good for farming after the timber is off; close to market; will be sold cheap. Address DIKEMAN & LATIMER, Kewaunee, Wis.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A STABLE suitable for livery, sale or boarding, for sale at a low figure; now full of good boarders; first-class location, South Side. Apply at No. 22 Congress-st. J. W. COOK.

THREE YEARS' LEASE OF A 12-ROOM HOUSE and furniture for sale. Centrally located. Well situated for a boarding house. Inquire of R. M. FILLEY, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$150 WILL BUY GOOD WILL OF A PHOtograph gallery, in a rising town within 30 miles of Chicago; population, 3,000; no competition; best of reasons given for selling. Address K 28, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A good-paying, genteel business, if taken at once. 120 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THAT amount, and his time, can learn of something that might suit. 110 West Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FRESH ARRIVAL FROM THE COUNTRY—Two car-loads of horses, of all grades, from 900 to 1,500 lbs. Give me a call if you are in want. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE FOR SALE 20 new top buggies at a sacrifice; also horses and wagons for sale. Money to loan. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open-top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE for sale a few heavy draught horses, lumber wagon and double harness. 190 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—WORK AND DRIVING HORSES, which will be guaranteed sound and kind; if not found so they can be returned. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO 14-PASSENGER omnibuses; one new, the other as good as new. W. A. RUSSELL, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED THIS MORNING seven extra large draught horses, which I can sell cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness. Inquire at 903 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—58 HORSES AND MULES OF ALL kinds. Must be closed out at once. A pair of little bay ponies for $150. 86 West Jackson-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A REAL GOOD buggy from 20 to 40 per cent less than you can at any other house in Chicago, call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 149 Michigan-av.

I HAVE A FEW STALLS FOR BOARDING horses and will make liberal cash advances on stock, and sell same on short notice. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

WANTED—BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, A good second hand or new pony phaeton. Apply at 190 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, AND free spring wagon. 42 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ANY HAVING A SOUND HORSE, well broke to city, to sell at a low figure for cash, may find a purchaser at 53 South Canal-st., third floor.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GIVEN AWAY TO ANY book agent, a specimen of the Great Industries of the United States, 1,300 pages and 500 engravings, printed in English and German. Written by twenty eminent authors, including Horace Greeley and John B. Gough. We want agents in every town to solicit orders for this work, on liberal terms. It sells to all classes, and no library should be without it. It is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufactures, etc. No like work ever before published. One agent sold 133 in eight days, another 125 in one week, another 363 in two weeks. An early application will secure a choice in territory. Full particulars and terms will be sent free, with a specimen of this great work. J. B. BURR, HYDE & CO., 122 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 2½ days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 5 days. Male and female agents wanted. Large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 182 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—I WANT AGENTS IN every county in the Northwest to sell Mahew's work on the "Management of the Horse." This work is illustrated with over 400 engravings, and contains descriptive remarks on anatomy, medicine, shoeing, teeth, food, vices, &c., together with comments on grooms, dealers, breeders, trainers, carriages and harness. Liberal inducements to live men. C. S. BURROWS, 588 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America; $5 to $20 a day sure on small capital, for country agents. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDItion of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 588 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR PATENT COMbination Views. Canvassers for fire books and Court House bells can add these to great profit. Sample and catalogue mailed for 25 cents. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRUMBS SWEPT UP, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The sale steadily increasing. His most popular and best effort. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WOMAN AS WIFE and Mother; by Prof. Henry Chevasse, M. D., of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the greatest physicians in the world. Send for circulars, and see our terms and full descriptions. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,113 large, 8 vo, pages, 231 illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

P. A. BROWN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, HAS removed his office from 376 State-st., to 375 Wabash-av.; has a large number of houses and lots on South Side for sale.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 131 East Twenty second-st.

WANTED—THE ATTENTION OF TRADING men, attorneys, real estate agents, in every town in the United States. Parties operating with us are clearing from $50 to $100 per day. For particulars address with stamp. S. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—300 TONS OF OLD IRON, AND 20 tons of brass. Having got our foundries in running order, we are now prepared to pay more for iron and brass than any one in this State. Those having the above please call at SMITH & KELLY'S, 43 Market-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL TUGboat. Address, stating full particulars, E. & J. GOOD & CO., 17 to 23 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 151 ELLIS-av., a goat, in prime condition, giving new milk.

WANTED—INFORMATION, WILL PERSONS engaged in building race-boats, send prices and prices to P. O. Box 593, Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—PARTIES TO KNOW THAT THEY can purchase galvanic batteries, and the way to use them, or hire the apparatus by the week, at the ELECTROLYTIC CURE PARLOR, marble front, No. 193 West Madison-st. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—$250 TO FINISH A HOUSE ABOUT two-thirds completed, two story and basement, one block from VanBuren-st. cars, near Centre-av., payable in rent of same. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SET OF GROCER'S COUNTER scales, scoops, etc. State where to be seen. D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-DAY—A TICKET OR PASS TO New York and return. Call at 476 Wabash-av., rear of Haskell's Trunk Store.

200 CORDS BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD FOR retail trade from East Saganaw, also all kinds of coal. Orders filled with despatch at lowest price at my yard. J. CAMPBELL, 962 Halsted-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$100,000 WORTH OF WATCHES AT ALmost your own price; good silver American watches, $12; ladies' gold, only $15; silver open-face, $3. Jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, accordeons, violins, guitars, carpenters' tools, &c., &c., at half price to pay advances. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 24 North Canal-st. Dealers call.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

THE ELEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION shuttle machine challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability, ease and rapidity of motion, and range of work. J. H. LEBOW & CO., 87 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIgan; wages $2.00 per day. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. No office fee. Farm hands for Illinois, and one hostler for an inland town. Apply early to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIABLE CANvassers by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Apply at City Office, 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX THOROUGHLY EXperienced dry goods salesmen, German or American; men familiar with dress goods, stock, and bringing first-class Chicago references from late employers, will find permanent situations, at good salary, by addressing immediately, FOSTER BROTHERS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN AND WOmen for city and country to sell three articles in great demand. $2 to $5 a day easily made on $1 to $5 capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS. ALSO 50 RAILroad laborers. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Room 24.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to call and see what we have to offer. KIMBALL & CO., 195 West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS FOR job printing. Also ladies or gentlemen to canvass a new and popular work. Good wages can be made. Call for a few days at 511 Wabash-av. WOOD & MURRAY.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, ROCK men, and choppers for Wisconsin; agent goes out with the men to night; 21 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER, WHO can advance his employer $1,000. Address C H, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GROCER'S SMART RETAIL clerk. Address, giving age and experience, D 24, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MOULDER AND A first-class pattern-maker at the Rock Island Iron Works. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER IMMEdiately; a German, Swede or Norwegian. Address WM. FOLKE, Lemont, Ill.

WANTED—A WARPER OR DRESSER OF CASsimeres or shawls, at the Lacon Woolen Mills. To a good man steady work and good wages. Apply at the Lacon Mills, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—THREE WIRE CLOTH WEAVERS. Steady work the year round to good hands. Address WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford Wire Works, Rockford, Ill., Box 1029.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND COMPETENT foreman for the largest sash, door and blind factory in St. Louis. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., and 2 and 5 p. m., at office of S. M. RANDOLPH, Architect, 97 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A LASTER, FINISHER AND BURnisher, and trimmers. Steady employment and good wages, at 572 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS-MAKER. APply to BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A MOLDing machine. Also a man to run a shaper and sticker. Apply at 45 Lumber-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER AND a finisher at the Garden City Carriage Works, 731 and 733 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT EVANSTON, four first class boot and shoe sewers, and peggers. E. McKAY.

WANTED—WALNUT OVAL TURNERS AT HARGREAVE'S Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. Apply to C. W. STEVENS, 561 West Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER TO GO TO the country. Apply to F. S. MESERVE, 294 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO SILVER LAYERS AND TWO polishers on walnut moldings, at No. 253 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—JOBBING CABINET-MAKER, AT 412 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. APply to GARLAND, HOLMES & CO., 52 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CANDY-MAKER. Constant employment. Apply at S. E. SYLVESTER'S, 35 Blue Island-av., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN SASH AND blind machinery; also, a wood turner, at BRIDGEPORT PLANING MILLS, rear of 437 Archer-av.

WANTED—BOY TO MAKE READY FORMS and run small presses. PHŒNIX JOB PRINTING CO., 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO BOOT MAKERS ON SEWED and peg calf boots, to go to Turner Junction, 30 miles west of Chicago. Good wages and steady employment given by CHAPMAN & REESE.

WANTED—A GOOD STEEL LETTER CUTTER, good pay and steady work. Apply to J. B. WIGGINS, Engraver, 476 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith and helper, at Enterprise Carriage Works 769 West Madison-st. WALSH & FULLER.

WANTED—A PRINTER, THIS MORNING, AT Room 7, 364 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, ONE THAT HAS worked at the tinsmith trade. Also a man. Apply at 1314 State-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS. Steady work and prompt payment, by BOWLES & BATES, rear Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS; those accustomed to new shirts preferred; at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st., opposite old Post Office.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR GENERAL housework, and one as second girl and to take care of children; German, Scandinavian or Bohemian preferred. Good place and good wages. 34 Sixteenth-st., corner Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 9 Curtis-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT AND LADIES' clothes ironers. Apply at HOME LAUNDRY, 583 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Apply at 202 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private and boarding-houses for the city and country. Inquire at 30 Sherman-st., near Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DINING-ROOM girl at 833 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GIRL TO DO THE work of a small family; must be quick and understand cooking well. Apply at No. 9 Eighteenth-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 131 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 45 HOYNE-ST., FOR general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO GO TO Elgin to do the housework for a very small family; the highest wages and a good home. Apply at 368 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for a family of two. Apply at 356 West Jackson-st., rear door, up stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO do housework in a large family. Steady employment at good wages. Protestant preferred. Inquire at 99 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 543 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 203 WEST WASHington-st., one to wash and iron, the other to do general housework and attend in dining-room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman to take care of child nearly two years old; references required. Apply at 832 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM girl, immediately, at the Bienis House, corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DININGroom girl for private family. Also a girl for all kinds of housework. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1012 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron and take charge of basement. Wages, $4. Also girl as nurse and chambermaid. Wages $2.50. Call, with reference, at 1204 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO washing and ironing, and assist about the house, at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD HONest girls for kitchen and second work. Call at 119 Green-st., between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 531 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 351 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 219 West Madison st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply, with city references, at 690 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO cooking. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, without beaux; German or Canadian preferred. Apply, front parlor, 99 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, at 510 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK, AT 454 MICHIGAN-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR neck-ties and bows, at LEBIN & COHEN, 47 Hubbard-court.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED house or cottage, within one mile of corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., on West Side. Address, giving location and rent, T W., care Lunt, Preston & Kean.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S. 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE West Side, south of Washington-st. Will pay from $50 to $60 per month. Address F S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM WITH steam power. State size, terms and locality. Address C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FOR coming year. We have customers wishing to engage such. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHIN TWO WEEKS, a house within fifteen blocks of corner Randolph and Clinton, north and west of Randolph. Six to eight rooms; rent, $35 or $40 per month. Address J. A. GRISWOLD, 66 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, furnished room without board; South Side. References. Address D 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State, by a gent. Address M N, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, between Washington and Van Buren-sts., east of Union Park, by a single quiet gentleman. Address, stating price and location, S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO PROPERTY OWNers—We have a thoroughly responsible party who will pay $1,200 per annum, from May 1, for a good dwelling-house on Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, or Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st. Address with particulars J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on South Side, north of Twenty-third-st. Front room preferred. Address, giving terms, T 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPing room in the vicinity of Blue Island-av. and West Twelfth-st. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM not more than eight blocks from Tremont House. Address, stating terms and location, P 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS EN SUITE, richly furnished, on West side, by two young gents. Address, with location and terms, B. F. JAMES, Wood and Tyler-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS clerk or porter in a grocery or provision store, or any other business where no liquors are sold. Good reference. Address W 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take charge of horses and garden; well acquainted in the city; references given. Address G. A. NELSON, 1327 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE JOBS OF clearing out debris; teams and men furnished by advertiser. Address F 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LUMBERMEN—One familiar with the management of a steam gang-sawmill in all its details, would like an engagement with a reliable concern with a view to purchasing an interest, if satisfaction is given, and managing the manufacturing department. Reference given and required. Address A 65, Tribune office, and state where an interview can be had.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) to take care of horses and do general housework. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man, lately from England, to take care of horses; good knowledge of gardening; no objection to country. Address D R, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DEsires a permanent situation with a lawyer; is a member of the bar, understands drawing all kinds of legal documents. Good references given. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or salesman. Best of references. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 27, as clerk or bookkeeper; would not object to keep a set of grocers' books and serve in store occasionally. Address G L C, 276 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN as clerk in a grocery store; can furnish the best reference. Address H 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CHEMISTS—BY A young man, a graduate of pharmacy in England, as traveler for a drug or fancy goods house, assistant or clerk in a well regulated drug store either in town or country; 16 years' experience. Address Box 294, Ottawa, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller; good references. Address Lock Box A, Lemont, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to learn a good trade. Address H 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man as engineer. Address, for 3 days, U 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL gardener who thoroughly understands his business; desires employment in the city. Address F 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN cook. Apply for two days at 418 South State st. J. BARNETT.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SERVE AS AN apprentice to learn the brick mason trade. Address T 61, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 52, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS milliner competent to take charge of wholesale or retail business. Address A 71, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family, or first-class boarding-house. Call at 47 Ontario-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO work morning and evening for her board. West Side preferred. Address Box 182 Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private boarding-house. No Irish need apply. Address or call 815 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD EXPERIenced girl to cook and do laundry work. First-class private family preferred. Address M B, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work. Address R 13, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Reference given if required. South Side preferred. Call at 112 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIvate family; is a good cook, washer and ironer and has good reference from her last employer. Inquire at 47 Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other second work or general housework. Best of reference given. Call at 61 Waller-st., for one day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second or dining-room work. Apply at 27 North Halsted-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS female cook in hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house. Apply at 88 Foster-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in a wholesale or retail millinery establishment; has many years experience. Address H Y, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), for a term of years (or for one year) for rebuilding or other purposes, made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards. H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), 269 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON CHICAGO REAL property in sums of $2,000 and upwards. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPward; commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

MONEY TO LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, long or short time, on city property. Mortgages bought on favorable terms. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 111 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE, on real estate in this city or vicinity. Applications will be entertained for $50,000, to loan in sums of from $2,000 to $15,000, on city or farm property, at 10 per cent interest. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESstate in sums from $1,000 to $10,000 and over. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 20 South Clinton and 481 Wabash.

P. A. BROWN, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN Agent, 375 Wabash-av., will loan in sums of $2,000, $3,000 or $5,000 on Chicago real estate, or will purchase well secured notes (money in hand).

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—$3,800 FOR FIVE YEARS OR MORE on real estate worth $10,000. Principals only dealt with. Address B 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERtificates of indebtedness. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 1, 3 or five years. MILLER & RIGDON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 200 West Madison-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON PRIME CITY real estate, from $1,000 upwards. Purchase money mortgages wanted to any amount. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 403 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS, SURfacers, resawing machines and wood lathes, low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A GOOD ENGINE, 20-horse, and boiler, 30-horse, with connections; can be bought low. Apply at Gilmore Stone Dressing Co.'s office, Washington-st., between Market and the river.

FOR SALE—2 NEW BOILERS OF 45-HORSE power, each with complete connections, and one 50-horse power engine. Inquire by letter or person at 903 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD TRIP-HAMMER and steam boilers; also engines of all sizes. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 20-foot bed 24 inch swing. One 10-foot bed 24 inch swing. Two 10 foot bed 20 inch swing. Two 8 foot bed 18 inch swing. Two 5-foot bed 15 inch swing. Two 6-foot bed 14 inch screw cutting engine lathes. One 9-foot bed, one 5-foot bed, two 6-foot bed, two 4-foot bed, iron planers. All sizes drill presses and bolt cutters at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—AS TO THE whereabouts of James Adamson, formerly of Montreal and Edinburgh, Scotland. If this advertisement comes to his notice, he will hear of something to his advantage by corresponding with his sister, MRS. E. BAIN, 116 Chatham-st., Montreal. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. When last heard from he was in Chicago. (Exchanges please copy.)

MATRIMONIAL—A LADY OF SUPERIOR education, fine musical attainments, literary tastes, of pleasing personal appearance and agreeable manners, would like to correspond with a gentleman of honor, integrity, and good position in society, from 38 to 50, with a strict view to matrimony. Address ALICE C. LATHROP, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED REgarding one M. Joseph, formerly of Howell, Michigan, and lately doing business in Chicago. He can hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing J J S, 275 West Taylor-st.

PERSONAL—PATRICK AND FRANCIS DONnelly. Several years ago two young men, brothers, named respectively as above, quitted Ireland and settled in the United States of America. Should both or either of them be still alive, or if otherwise should they have left after them children lawfully begotten, the persons herein informed that by events which have supervened they are entitled to considerable property, and are advised to correspond without delay on the subject of their newly acquired rights, with JAMES SINNOTT, Esq., 18 Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, Ireland.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON THAT SENT the side spring buggy to my barn at the time of the fire, call, prove property, pay charges and take it away. C. MOORE, 78 Milwaukee-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A LARGE lot, fronting on the North Branch, being 25 feet on the river, 230 feet on Division-st. and 40 feet on Cherry-st. A rare location for a lumber yard. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 393 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 SOUTH Canal-st., up-stairs: 80x150 on South Water, east of Clark, 50 years. 80x102 on LaSalle-st., near Washington 25 years.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT—A valuable lot, 80x180 feet, on East Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin, is offered for rent for a term of years at a reasonable price. A splendid location for almost any class of business. Inquire of MRS. MARY BUSCH, No. 444 West Twelfth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—100,000 OLD BRICK, MORE OR less, in the burnt district. Address E 3[illegible], Tribune office, for price, &c.

WANTED—100,000 SECOND-HAND BRICK, with 7 piled up in the ruins. Will pay cash in advance. C. L. JENKS, 351 Clark-st.